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PRESIDENT QUOTED IN SIMS CASE AS BRITAIN'S CRITIC

Secretary of the Navy Submits Message to Rear Admiral Which Attacked Admiralty's Plan Against the Submarines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Continuing his statement before the Senate subcommittee investigating the navy, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday declared that the President was familiar with the cable message which he sent to Rear Admiral Sims in April, 1917, proposing plans for shutting the submarines in German waters, the plan proposed by the Bureau of Ordnance in April, 1917, for a barrage across the North Sea, and the earnest wish of the Navy Department to run any risk to secure the adoption of daring and effective offensive measures.

The President believed so strongly in such measures, Secretary Daniels said, that "the attitude of Admiral Sims in opposing the really great plans proposed by the department led him to send the following plain telegram to Admiral Sims in July, 1917:

"From the beginning of the war, I have been greatly surprised at the failure of the British Admiralty to use Great Britain's great naval superiority in an effective way. In the presence of the present submarine emergency, they are helpless to the point of panic. Every plan we suggest, they reject for some reason of prudence. In my view, this is not a time for prudence, but for boldness, even at the cost of great losses.

Confidential Report Asked

"In most of our dispatches you have quite properly advised us of the sort of aid and cooperation desired from us by the Admiralty. The trouble is that their plans and methods do not seem to us efficacious. I would be very much obliged to you if you would report to me, confidentially of course, exactly what the Admiralty has been doing, and what they have accomplished and add to the report your own comments and suggestions based upon independent thought of the whole situation, without regard to the judgments of anyone on that side of the water.

"The Admiralty was very slow to adopt the protection of convoy, and it is not now, I judge (protecting), convoys on adequate scale within the danger zone, seeming to keep small craft with the Grand Fleet. The absence of craft for convoy is even more apparent on the French coast than on the English coast and in the Channel. I do not see how the necessary military supplies and supplies of food and fuel oil are to be delivered at British ports in any other way within the next few months than under adequate convoy. There will not be ships or tankers enough, and our shipbuilding plans may not begin to yield important results in less than 18 months.

"I believe that you will keep these instructions absolutely and entirely to yourself, and that you will give me such advice as you would give if you were handling and if you were running a navy of your own.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

Advice Discredited

Secretary Daniels said that Rear Admiral Sims' reply was a message of generalities of what the British Admiralty was doing. A combined sea and land attack to force back the German right flank and cut off Zebrugg as a "provisional base" was the kind of "bold and audacious thing" that the President and the department had been urging from the time the United States entered the war, Secretary Daniels said. It might have been a different story if the daring and successful Zebrugg attack had been undertaken earlier, but Rear Admiral Sims thought it impracticable when urged by the United States Navy.

Answering the President in reference to the navy's plans for preventing the egress of German submarines, Rear Admiral Sims cabled: "I have been shown studies of the proposed plans, and I consider them impracticable. These same suggestions and many similar ones have been and continue to be made by people of all classes since the beginning of the war."

Secretary Daniels continued: "Admiral Sims cabled the President that the proper policy to pursue was to adopt the suggestions he had made to the Navy Department, most of which had been decided upon and put in operation before Admiral Sims had suggested them, and added that we should adopt an organization similar in all respects to the British squadron, virtually transfer all naval authority to his headquarters in London, and that he should be given a larger staff. He was careful not to say, though he regarded the Queenstown base and surroundings as the critical area, that as rapidly as American destroyers arrived the British destroyers were removed to another area, though he now makes the preposterous statement that the failure to have more destroyers in that critical area (we had 34 at that time out of our total of 50) occasioned the loss of 500,000 lives and \$15,000,000,000 of money. There are two remarkable and significant statements in his cable to the President.

"He cabled the President that the

views he had expressed were in all cases an independent opinion, and in the very next paragraph showed how independent his opinion was when he said it was based upon 'specific facts and official data which I have collected in the Admiralty and other government departments' (meaning the British). He closed the paragraph by saying 'they constitute my own conviction, and hence comply with my request for an independent opinion.'

"2. He also cabled the President: 'Depend upon the fact, which I believe to be true, that, regardless of any future developments, we can always count upon the support of the British Navy. I have been assured this by important government officials.'

"This is the most remarkable of all the abundant evidence that Admiral Sims was hypnotized by British influences. It would be interesting to know what British Government officials assured him that, regardless of any future developments, the United States can always count on the support of the British Navy."

Letter to Mr. Page

The witness said that the President's telegram had made Rear Admiral Sims apprehensive that the President would recall him, as is made plain by the following letter written by him to Walter Hines Page, Ambassador in London, August 7, 1917:

"My Dear Mr. Page: In the first place, let me congratulate you on your 'Mayflower' speech. It was highly original and just the kind of common-sense that is needed on both sides of the water.

"I particularly like the idea of having some proper history books written for the small Americans and Britishers.

"I remember the hard jolt Max O'Rell gave the British public by publishing extracts from their short histories to show that the poor children were taught to hate and despise the French.

"I enclose you two articles by prominent naval writers on the subject of 'digging the rats out of their holes.'

"In this connection I have a suggestion to make: I have received word, practically direct from the President, that he was much displeased with my reply to his cablegram; that it did not change his opinion at all; and that he regards me owned by the Admiralty and so pro-British that he considered the advisability of replacing me by some other officer.

"My suggestion is that you send the enclosed clippings to Mr. Lansing, with the idea that he may show them to the President.

"In any case, this can do no harm, and it may do some good.

"I hope you are fully enjoying your vacation. Please give my kindest regards to Madame Page, and believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "WILLIAM S. SIMS."

CHANGES IN FRENCH TRADE REGULATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—It is understood that there will be suspension of the decree of prohibition of certain imported articles, to permit fulfillment of contracts already made. There was a great outcry by commercial men in France who had entered into agreements to purchase blacklisted luxury articles, with the result that Mr. François Marsal, Minister of Finance, had decided in favor of execution of such contracts if drawn up before April 28.

It is also likely that special authorization will be accorded to dealers in some of the prohibited goods. Nevertheless, the protests of traders continue, and it is urged that a system of licenses may become arbitrary and that serious amendments of the list should be made.

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OFFICIAL MEDICAL DRIVE DENOUNCED

Activity of Children's Bureau Is Cited as Earnest of What Might Be Expected if Greater Funds and Scope Were Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Criticizing the medical propaganda now being carried on by the Children's Bureau and the nation-wide campaign for medical examination of children of pre-school age, H. B. Anderson, on behalf of the American Medical Liberty League, appeared before the Senate Public Health and National Quarantine Committee yesterday to oppose the bill introduced by Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, "for the protection of maternity and infancy," on the grounds that such legislation is not needed, that such a nation-wide propaganda would be dangerous to the welfare of the Republic, and that the federal government cannot afford to take sides in medical controversies such as it would be called upon to do in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"The regulation of health matters is primarily a local problem in the United States," said Mr. Anderson, quoting the Assistant Surgeon-General as saying that the Public Health Service now possesses all the authority and functions which can be given a federal health agency within the limits of the Constitution.

Objectionable Propaganda

"The Children's Bureau," he said, "during recent years has carried on a nation-wide propaganda which is highly objectionable to a large number of people and which requires a wide stretching of the act creating that bureau to come within the scope of its activities and duties.

"From April 6, 1918, to April 6, 1919, the Children's Bureau carried on a nation-wide campaign for the medical examination of children of pre-school age. Referring to this campaign of the Children's Bureau, Dr. Grace L. Meigs, in the Journal of the American Medical Association for July 27, 1918, stated that the Children's Bureau had enlisted the help of the millions of women represented by the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense and as a result a committee was formed in almost every county in this country. Five million cards were printed and distributed. A house-to-house canvass was made in New Orleans and 32,730 out of 40,000 children under school age were weighed and measured.

In California, according to the Journal of the American Medical Association for October 26, 1918, out of 32,167 cards examined 14,261, or 44 per cent of the children, were classified as defective and those requiring tonsil or adenoid operations were said to be 10,133, or 31 per cent. Just think of classifying approximately one-third of the babies and children of pre-school age as in need of tonsil or adenoid operations!

"The alleged purpose of the campaign of the Children's Bureau was to save 100,000 lives. Statistics fail to show that any lives were saved."

Alleged Un-Americanism

Mr. Anderson called attention to the alleged un-Americanism of the government's permitting bureaux to go into the states to carry on a nation-wide campaign for legislation.

"Gentlemen, if these things are being done today by the United States Children's Bureau, with limited appropriations, what would be done by this proposed federal board of maternal and infant hygiene, with millions of dollars at its disposal?

"Just picture for a moment these thousands of nurses and physicians

that would be employed going into the homes and telling the mothers what medical treatment they should have and what treatment the children should have. Anyone can appreciate what it would mean to a mother to have a government nurse come in and say she must have her child vaccinated, especially if she knows what the child is to be vaccinated with.

"Then, what it would mean if these same nurses and doctors were to come into these homes and tell the mothers they must have their babies inoculated with toxin and anti-toxin to prevent them from getting diphtheria.

"The bill now under consideration, which provides for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 and \$400,000 a year until it reaches \$4,000,000, is one of a number of medical bills now pending providing for appropriations ranging all the way from \$2,000,000 to \$100,000,000, with the federal government facing a possible deficit of \$3,000,000,000."

HAS POLISH DRIVE SUPPORT OF ALLIES?

Authoritative Quarters in Britain Doubt Reports That Allies Are Following Policy Equivalent to New Attack on Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Grave doubt is expressed by an eminent authority here as to the reliability of the allegations that the Allies are backing up Poland by supplying the Polish troops with munitions of war, in their so-called "imperialistic policy," in advancing in cooperation with the Ukrainian troops into Russian territory.

A mysterious ship is lying in the mouth of the Thames, laden with aeroplanes and other munitions, supposed to be addressed to the Polish military authorities. This ship is reported to be awaiting clearance for Danzig, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that it is destined for some unknown Black Sea port. The munitions are not government owned but have been dispatched on account of a private firm. Whether their dispatch is in accordance with some contract concluded before the rapid development of the military operations in Poland is not clear.

It is claimed in certain quarters noted for their pro-Soviet leanings that the allied governments are following a policy which is equivalent to a new attack on Russia, on a grand scale, but in authoritative quarters, both British and non-British, the utmost emphasis is laid on the fact that such a policy would amount to a complete volte-face from the Allies, previous attitude toward Poland, displayed at the Paris conference, and utterly against the recent announcement of the British Premier.

At the Paris conference, the Allies fully realized that Poland must be sufficiently strong to protect herself, and to that end General Haller's troops were sent through Germany, and munitions, uniforms and equipment, some belonging to the American government, were supplied to the Poles. At the same time the latter were encouraged to make peace with their neighbors as soon as possible, so that the statement that Rumania, Finland and other states, supported by more powerful allies, are embarking on big offensive operations against Soviet Russia, must be taken with reserve.

Propagandists Arrested

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A message from Kovno states that the Lithuanian police have arrested three persons who, during the night, tried to cross the frontier near Wirballen, and examination has shown that the arrested persons were couriers from the German Spartacist headquarters to the Soviet Government at Moscow.

They carried a report regarding propaganda work in Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, and Germany, and the report further stated that propaganda work is progressing favorably in France and that secret printing offices have been established in the above mentioned countries, from which Bolshevik propaganda is spread. The leader of the couriers possessed several passports made out in different names, including a Bolshevik passport, urging all revolutionary organizations to support him. His papers also show that a secret Bolshevik conference opened at Königsberg on May 2.

Moscow's Silence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The strange silence of Moscow, which has continued since Sunday morning, remains unbroken. At the Eiffel tower, where there is installed the most powerful wireless telegraphic receptor, messages from Moscow are continually intercepted. On Sunday they ceased, and for 48 hours, not the smallest sign has come from Moscow. This is a fact without precedent, since the revolution.

What does it portend? Paris is demanding if it is caused by a simple accident to the Moscow apparatus, or if important events are passing behind this curtain of silence.

PRESS APPROVES OF ATTACK ON UNIONS

French Government's Decision to Suppress Labor Federation Received by Public Without Any Indications of Disorder

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Newspapers generally approve the strong action of Alexander Millerand, the Premier, in announcing the dissolution of the Confédération Générale du Travail. Only the Socialist and Syndicalist organs protest against what they call this "coup de force."

There was some concern lest there be violent scenes, and the police were reinforced in working class districts. Happily no disorders have yet been recorded of a serious character. The general impression today in trade union circles is that the government need not be taken too seriously, for if, after long judicial proceedings, the federation is condemned, it would only change its name. It is, after all, only a central body, which receives power through hundreds of trade unions, and while trade unions exist, they can always nominate delegates to centralize their operations.

As soon as the Chamber of Deputies meets, there will be a debate upon this decision, and Mr. Millerand will take the opportunity of developing his program of economic and social reform.

A large number of documents have been seized in the office of Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the federation, but the Christian Science Monitor learns that they have not yet been examined. An unauthorized statement that letters showing a conspiracy between the Russian Bolsheviks and the French extremists is then probably entirely untrue. There have been many more arrests. No new order to strike has been issued, and the situation is stationary. This situation is as follows: no taxi cabs are running; building trade is at a standstill; most of the iron workers are idle; ports are practically without labor; and, in the mines, the strike is effective.

On the other hand, the railroads are working fairly well; omnibuses and street cars are not much affected; electricity workers have not come out in large numbers; and the underground trains are working as usual.

Postal Dispute Settled

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—After a secret debate, the postal workers' delegates at the Morecambe conference decided to accept the government's offer of an advance of 3s. 6d. weekly for men workers, and 2s. 6d. for women workers, plus the award to be made by the Whitley Council on the claim for such further advance as will bring the wages up to pre-war levels, so far as the purchasing power is concerned.

Federation's Action Illegal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A most important decision, which may have incalculable consequences, was taken yesterday by the Council of the Ministers meeting at the Elysée Palace under the presidency of Paul Deschanel. The Confédération Générale du Travail is to be dissolved. It is a bombshell in the industrial world. The confederation, which unites the various syndicates, has been a great power for many years. Its disappearance will cause considerable emotions.

It was definitely established, and had a firm place in the social life. It is not likely that the working classes will accept this decision without a strenuous protest.

The strike has been undoubtedly a complete failure and the government judges the moment opportune for finishing off this organization. The effect, of course, may be to give new impetus to the strike, and possibly to produce troubles. The law officers are to open proceedings against it with a view to its dissolution, in virtue of certain articles of the 1884 law, which give to syndicates and trade unions the sole right of studying and defending their economic interests. It is contended that the strike, being purely political, and having for its object the nationalization of railways, the federation has therefore outstepped its powers and has become an illegal body, threatening the liberty of labor.

The government feels that it is its duty to defend the national life, menaced at each moment by the caprice of agitators. Mr. Millerand explains to the press that he is not taking this proceeding because of a mere technical breach of law, but because of its fundamental illegality. The federation, he says, could render a great service, provided it kept within the limits of the law, which gave it the right to existence. But, recently, it has acted against the public interest. The railroad strike has no real professional cause. As this measure did not produce the expected results, the federation declared other strikes.

It stops work, which is necessary to the country at a moment when France should think only of production. The federation, continues Mr. Millerand, demands certain reforms from parliament and pretends to be a power stronger than the public works.

In trade union circles there is consternation. It had already been rec-

ognized that the transport strike was a failure. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the federation is not disposed to play its last card and order a general strike, or at least throw other forces into the fight. There is the question once more of the gas and electricity workers stopping. Yves Létourquer, Minister of Public Works, states that if the electricians should cease work, it would only require 200 men to assure full supplies for Paris. As for the stocks of coal, they are ample.

Precaution Against Riots

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Following the recent Joan of Arc celebration at Orleans, there was to have been held at Paris next Sunday an imposing procession in honor of the national heroine, who is shortly to be canonized at Rome. In view, however, of the dangerous state of public feeling, the police have asked the organizers of the manifestation to postpone it. For some strange reason these celebrations are considered to be associated by many people with militarists and even reaction; and a street procession in the present circumstances, while labor troubles exist, is thought undesirable. The government desires to avoid all that could serve as a pretext or a provocation of riots.

Situation in Italy Calmer

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Strikes are ceasing or diminishing in severity throughout the country and the situation is calm.

Labor Delegation to Hungary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Labor delegation left London on Tuesday morning to investigate the charges against the Hungarian Government of systematic persecution of Hungarian workers. The party included Stuart Bunting, J. B. Williams, F. W. Jowett and Col. J. Wedgwood. It is stated that the Hungarian Minister, Simouvi Samaden, has given British Labor representatives permission to inspect all prisons and internment camps, but hinted that they must not presume on the government's generosity.

ATTEMPT ON IRISH MAGISTRATE FAILS

Attack by Armed and Disguised Men Is Beaten Off by Resident Magistrate While Motor-ing to the Petty Sessions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—Mr. Wynne, resident magistrate of Tralee, while motor-ing to the Causeway petty sessions at North Kerry on Monday, was attacked by a party of armed and disguised men, who jumped over the fence and fired six shots. Mr. Wynne fired five revolver shots in reply and saw one man fall face downward on the road.

The other assailants fled and the magistrate, Mr. Wynne, escaped unhurt. It was reported later in the evening that one of the attackers was fatally injured and two others were wounded.

Londonderry Without Bread

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The bakers' strike in Londonderry has reduced the people of that town to dire straits. The strike has been in operation since May 1, and the people are now dependent on loaves sent to them by parcel post or brought by friends. Pickets are stopping consignments of bread arriving by train and even public institutions are without bread. The master bakers declare their intention of fighting to a finish.

Police Shot in Cork

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—At 11 o'clock on Monday night, when a party of policemen boarded a tram car to go on duty in the northern part of Cork City, they were suddenly attacked. Sergeant Garvey and Constable D. L. Harrington were fatally shot and Police Constable Patrick Doyle was seriously wounded. The police and military authorities are scouring the district, but no arrests have been effected.

WELCOME TO PRINCE BY NEW ZEALANDERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Wednesday)—The Prince of Wales received a cordial welcome on his arrival at Blenheim in the South Island. On the journey he passed Tasman, the scene of the great massacre by the Maoris in 1843, and remnants of this very tribe greeted him on his arrival in Blenheim. The Maori women bore green branches, and as they waved them they sang the native song beginning "Mate Mate."

W. F. Massey, the Prime Minister, commenting upon the visit, said it had passed off splendidly. The Prince had always shown kindly sympathy, engaging qualities and great courtesy.

AUSTRALIA EAGER FOR MANDATE FOR ISLANDS IN PACIFIC

Commonwealth Treasurer Attributes Delay in Getting Mandate for Pacific Isles to the American Political Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Rt. Hon. William A. Watt, the Australian Commonwealth Treasurer, who acted as Premier during Mr. William M. Hughes' absence in Europe, arrived in London on Monday on a special mission on behalf of the federal government, including finance, immigration and other subjects, and will represent the Australian Government at the International Financial Conference at Brussels.

Prior to leaving Melbourne he stated, when speaking of his visit, that there was another matter intimately related to the future welfare of Australia, and that was the mandate due to come to them for the Pacific Islands. Mr. Watt added: "It has not come. Although federal ministers do not feel at liberty to talk at great length about this matter at this stage, there are two main international causes (apparently) delaying the issue of this mandate. One is the unfortunate paralysis that appears to have seized some great sections of the political world of America, and which prevents immediate adoption of the Peace Treaty. We do not hope to be able to influence that great Republic, but that is one of the causes why the League of Nations is having a delayed and indifferent birth, and why some contracts issued under its laws have not yet been fulfilled.

"Part of my mission to London is to take delivery of the mandate; for we need it, not merely because of the trade that will spring from the throwing open of these islands, but also to insure that this stretch of water and land, formerly possessed by our deadliest enemy, comes to us as a rampart and protection. It is our duty to get busy and not to hold these islands under military occupation a moment longer than is necessary, but to assist in developing them and to make sure that the spirit of the compact is understood and appreciated and fulfilled."

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—(Canadian Press)—William A. Watt, Treasurer of the Australian Commonwealth, in an interview here today, said Australia had piled up a debt of £230,000,000 and had no assets beyond the morale of its people. Australia had contracted a debt of £60 per head through the war. Canada's debt was only £30 a head, he added, and whereas before the war she was a debtor nation she now was a creditor nation.

Mr. Watt said the situation in the Pacific was very delicate owing to the attitude of Japan, which had tried unsuccessfully at the Peace Conference to insure equality of races in the allied and associated countries, which would have given the Japanese free entry into any allied territories. Having failed in this, Japan apparently had by diplomatic means delayed the issue of a mandate to the Australian Government for the Pacific Islands, which would give to that government power to enforce restrictions on immigration.

Mr. Watt remarked that Admiral Jellicoe's report was the best naval view extant of the Pacific situation.

Treaty Summary Issued

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An official summary of the Turkish treaty, which was handed to the Turkish delegates in the Clock room at the French Foreign Office on Tuesday, has been issued in London and is similar to the forecast printed in the Paris papers on Monday. The treaty will come into force when it has been ratified by Turkey, on the one hand, and by three of the principal allied powers on the other, so far as concerns those powers who have then ratified it.

Financial Experts Confer

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Preliminary conversations are being conducted between the French and British financial experts in London, the French representative being J. Avenol, in order that figures may be prepared to put before Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Millerand at their meeting before the Spa Conference, which may take place on Saturday at Folkestone.

Discussing the matter in authoritative financial quarters on Tuesday the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was led to understand that these discussions dealt with the amount of reparation that is to be paid by Germany. Assuming that the total amount of the damage to be repaid was £15,000,000,000, the amount of the annuity to repay this in 30 years would be about £1,000,000,000 which obviously, the authority stated, Germany could not pay.

The minimum amount will probably be an annual payment of £150,000,000 for 30 years, but it is possible that the payments may be graduated, being increased as Germany's prosperity returns.

With regard to the reports of France demanding priority in payments to her, it was pointed out that if one of the

Allies was fully repaid in 10 years, leaving England as the only creditor of Germany on account of reparations, nothing would remain to induce the Allies to support each other, and obviously, although France has the greater sum due her for payment, it should be made pro rata, so that throughout the 30 years the redemption of each ally will remain in the same percentage relation to each other during the whole period.

Attention was drawn to the fact that the Allies to be paid might possibly feel that Germany should make no reparation, as apparently the less Germany pays the sooner her trade will recover to the benefit of those nations who do not share in the reparations.

Conference Postponement Reported
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Tuesday)—"L'Intransigeant" announces that it has received information from Brussels that the Spa conference will not take place until after July 10. It should be noted that Germany should have made known yesterday how she intended to pay the first 20,000,000,000 francs of her debt. Instead the German delegation here intimated that a full settlement would be made at the Spa conference.

Postponement Expected
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The belief that the Spa Conference will be postponed gains ground. The overthrow of Francis Nitti the Italian Premier will certainly have an influence on the decision, according to statements made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. News had been received in Paris that at a meeting between Jugo-Slav and Italian delegates at Pallanza, Dr. Trumbitch, Jugo-Slav delegate, agreed to the arrangement already recorded in The Christian Science Monitor, by which the "Wilson line" is taken as the frontier between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, while Fiume should be placed under the sovereignty of Italy, but the port be controlled by the League of Nations.

Unhappily this agreement may not be ratified, now that Mr. Nitti has so inopportunistically fallen.

League's Next Meeting
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The fifth session of the Council of the League of Nations, taking place in Rome on May 14, after the League has been in existence four months, and the 13 states which have been invited to accede to the covenant having all sent their formal declarations of adherence, will be of particular importance. Thirty-six states will be represented at the first meeting of the assembly, consisting of 23 states signatories to the peace treaty with Germany, and 13 states invited to accede to the covenant.

In accordance with the stipulations of Article V of the covenant of the League of Nations, the first meeting of the assembly will be summoned by the President of the United States of America, and despite American non-adherence to the League, the duty of calling the first meeting of the assembly will fall on President Wilson in the same way as he called the first meeting of the Council in January last.

In order to give sufficient time to enable representatives of the most distant states to arrive at the meeting of the assembly, the probabilities are that the assembly may be convoked by President Wilson for next autumn.

The Council of the League is going for the first time to discuss the problem of armaments, a task which is assigned to it both in the covenant and in various articles of peace. It is expected that a permanent Armaments Commission will be formed, which will advise the Council on this most important problem.

Hungary Expected to Ratify
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BUDAPEST, Hungary (Wednesday)—It is stated in authoritative quarters here that Hungary will ratify the Peace Treaty in view of the position in which she stands. The peace delegates however, will not ratify the Treaty, which will be signed by a special official, who will first read a vigorous protest against the terms.

JAPANESE TREATY RENEWAL PROBABLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, has not yet been decided upon, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in authoritative quarters; but the whole matter is now under consideration. It is considered extremely likely that the treaty will receive at least one year's further lease of life. The treaty is automatically renewed year by year, unless it receives condemnation from either party to it, and such condemnation is not expected in the immediate future. Both Japan and England are, so far as is known, prepared to maintain the existing relations on the present footing, pending the settlement of very urgent problems which need to be solved in other parts of the world.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Vienna police frustrated an attempt on Monday on the part of three Hungarian Communists to kidnap the former Minister of War, General Friedrich Schuster. The general was not injured.

NEW BRITISH FORM OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Cancellation of Loan Offered to Chancellor of Exchequer by Large Holder as Personal Service and Accepted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced a gift by "A. M." of £130,000 of four per cent loan for cancellation, as a contribution towards the reduction of the national debt. In taking this course of action "A. M." states he is following the lead of "F. S. T." who surrendered £150,000, being 20 per cent of his means, in the same way last summer, and that his object in allowing his action to be publicly announced is the hope that others may be thereby encouraged to do likewise.

"A. M." further states that, as he himself has been denied the privilege of giving his country direct personal service in connection with the war through no fault of his own, this has partly prompted him to take this action. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has expressed on behalf of His Majesty's Government its grateful appreciation of this patriotic gift and the entire sum has been transferred to the National Debt Commissioners for cancellation.

Home Rule Bill Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—The Home Rule Bill entered upon the committee stage in the House of Commons on Monday, important amendments being discussed. Herbert H. Asquith, former Premier, moved the first and most vital amendment, which, if passed, would have had the effect of reversing the whole government policy by substituting a single parliament for Ireland instead of two, as proposed. By 259 votes to 55 Mr. Asquith's proposal was negatived, as expected, though the debate necessitated speeches from Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the House of Commons, and Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, while going verbally unsupported by J. R. Clynes, the Labor leader, who had appended his signature.

County opinion for six years after the passing of the bill was Mr. Asquith's solution of the Ulster problem, but this plan for allowing Ulster provinces to vote themselves out of the jurisdiction of the proposed single parliament was condemned by Sir Edward Carson on the ground that the future of Ulster would be uncertain for the next six years, and thereby chaos and confusion would arise.

He welcomed a devolution policy as exhibited in the present bill, as a strengthening of unity. In conclusion, he gave a pledge that he would do his best to work the Ulster parliament in the interests of the attempt at peace, if such a parliament was enacted by the House.

Bonar Law claimed that Mr. Asquith was still living in the past, and pointed out that the only difference between the government's position and Mr. Asquith's, was that, whereas Mr. Asquith had been willing to keep the Ulster area in the British parliament, the government was going to give it a parliament of its own, so that it could unite with the rest of Ireland whenever both parties were agreed.

If the bill is accepted, said the leader of the House, "we can then say to Ireland and the whole world that we have given as generous a measure of local government as we think is possible, and on this condition, that the moment Irishmen can agree among themselves they can have it completed."

Asquith's amendment having been disposed of, the remainder of the time was devoted to a discussion of Major J. W. Hill's proposal to change the title of the two parliaments to "Councils," and that of the Council to "Parliament" and Lieut.-Col. W. E. Guinness' proposal to substitute a single senate for the proposed council. This latter amendment was regarded as a serious attempt to safeguard minorities and to secure a hearing in Irish affairs for certain special interests, and the senate was to consist of 25 members under the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The amendment was negative, like its predecessors, and the debate was adjourned.

Poles Unaided By British

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Winston S. Churchill, Secretary of State for War, replying Tuesday to Frederick Roberts, said that Kiev was captured by the Polish troops on May 6. There was a small British Military Intelligence Mission in Warsaw, but it was not accompanying the Polish forces and the latter were not being assisted by the British War Office.

Yield of English Oil Wells

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, London (Wednesday)—With regard to the oil investigation started in England during the war, F. G. Kellaway, of the Department of Overseas Trade, informed Commander Carson that up to date, only 2800 barrels or 100,000 gallons of oil had been produced in Great Britain from the 11 recent borings, and that the oil was being retained in storage pending a decision as to the oil rights. Nine other wells are being drilled.

MARSHAL FOCH GIVES EVIDENCE IN TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The evidence of Marshal Joffre at the court-martial of officers, including General Fournier, who are charged with having surrendered the Maubeuge fortress too early to the Germans in 1914, produced a great impression upon the court. He said that he could not express an opinion whether Maubeuge could have held out longer or not, but the resistance which was offered was of the utmost value to France. Its surrender a day earlier would have been disastrous. Marshal Joffre's army on the Marne would have been placed in a difficult position if the enemy had been able to bring up the guns and divisions which were held in check by the fortress. He believed that General Fournier had done what he could.

FOREIGN TRADE COUNCIL CONVENES

Seventh Annual Convention Is Opened in San Francisco—Greater Production Is Urged—Pacific Commerce Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN FRANCISCO, California—The four quarters of the globe were represented by over 2000 delegates who greeted James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trades Council, when he opened the first session of the seventh annual convention yesterday in the Municipal Auditorium.

"It is especially fitting that this convention, attended by many who have traveled long distances, should be held at the Golden Gate," said Mr. Farrell. "It is important and significant. It is on this great Pacific Ocean that we look forward to great development of overseas commerce. On the other side of the Pacific reside more than half the people of the world. The effects of the discussion in this convention will be felt in all the countries represented here today, as well as in the United States."

Mr. Farrell pointed out that the manufacturers are still feeling the abnormal demand for production which came as a result of the war. This, he said, was due to the exhaustion of the world's reserve stores.

"We shall be confronted," he said, "in a quite unmistakable way, with the fact that we are able to produce more than we can sell at home. We shall face such an emergency for foreign trade as we never before experienced; either we shall find markets abroad for the surplus of our industrial productivity, or we shall cease to produce it, which is quite unthinkable; that way lies stagnation, unemployment and business reverses."

"But the world offers vast opportunities for American enterprise. Needs that have been restricted by jealous and discordant political parties, material development that has been checked by the insistence on narrow spheres of interest, will be governed in the future by broader and freer conception of international cooperation than has ever prevailed before."

"There can be no question about the economic rebirth of the civilized world, for it is already in progress, even in places where industrial distress seems most acute and social disorganization most profound. Vast undeveloped portions of the world with fertile soil and cheap labor are entering upon a period of rapid development. They will help supply the rapidly-increasing needs for foodstuffs and raw materials, and they will at the same time furnish new markets for finished products."

"We may not be able to tell the precise extent or fix the exact direction of the forces that are about to change the face of the world, but we may face the future with confidence by the exercise of an intelligent foresight and by being ready to adjust ourselves to correct course of development."

"We must devote the same sustained and intelligent effort to international commerce that has produced such wonderful successes in our domestic trade."

American Coal for European Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The special correspondent of the "National Tidende" at Bergen says that 200 ships will, during the coming months, be engaged in transporting coal from America, and that Holland, France and Italy have secured the greater part of this tonnage. Holland has bought 500,000 tons of coal and France and Italy are said to have purchased a similar quantity. Large quantities are also said to have been bought by Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

Martial Law in Linz

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BUDAPEST, Hungary (Wednesday)—Martial law has been proclaimed in Linz, in Upper Austria, owing to the rioting and pillaging which have been attended by heavy casualties.

WARNING GIVEN TO DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Adoption by Convention of Plank for Ratification of Treaty, Would Surely Prove Disastrous, Says Senator Thomas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rumblings of a gathering storm that may well shake the Democratic Party to its foundation in connection with the forthcoming presidential campaign, were heard in the United States Senate yesterday, when notice was served on President Wilson by Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, that the adoption of a plank for "unconditional ratification" at San Francisco would mean "certain dissolution" for the Democratic Party.

Senator Thomas addressed the Senate immediately after Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, had concluded an attack on the pending Knox resolution declaring peace with Germany and Austria. The Colorado Senator asserted that if President Wilson undertook to classify the 23 Democratic senators who either voted for the Lodge Reservations or were opposed to the Treaty all as worthy of party ostracism, there would be no calm submission to the yoke. Rather than yield, there would be another excursion to the wilderness, as happened in 1896, when another Democratic President issued a "bill of excommunication," the senator declared.

Reply to President's Telegram

This declaration of independence was issued by Mr. Thomas in course of his discussion of the recent telegram sent by President Wilson to G. E. Hamaker of Portland, Oregon, and which declared it was "imperative" on the Democratic Party to defeat all those who had supported the Lodge Reservations.

While disclaiming absolute knowledge of the motive behind the Hamaker telegram, Senator Thomas declared that it was certainly susceptible of the interpretation that it was intended to include in the censured list the large Democratic contingent who refused to accept White House dictation on the final roll call on the Treaty.

The Senator thereon launched into a defense of the national service performed during the war by George E. Chamberlain (D.), Senator from Oregon, who was chairman of the Military Affairs Committee and who attacked the Administration's conduct of the war and voted for the Lodge Reservations. There has been a widespread inference that the President's telegram was intended to hurt Senator Chamberlain, who is fighting for the Democratic senatorial nomination in Oregon.

Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, had disclaimed that this was the intent of the message, but it was learned that Secretary Tumulty sent another communication to Oregon yesterday declaring in effect that the President's telegram meant just what it said, which would mean that all Democrats who voted for the Lodge Reservations should be defeated.

Defense of Senator Chamberlain

Referring to the record made in the Senate by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Thomas said: "The telegram does not state that it is desired to defeat Senator Chamberlain for reelection, but such a conclusion is justified. I don't wonder Senator Chamberlain has aroused anger, because day and night he has stood in this Senate for America and Americanism. As chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, with tireless energy every day and sometimes at night, he discharged his duty in this Senate, thereby writing for himself a record that shall endure as long as people appreciate the services of their fellow men. He has justified the confidence of the people of his State who for 20 years have availed themselves of his services as Governor and as Senator and have kept him in public service even though his State is dominated by the opposite party."

Wesley Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, interjected: "I want to join the Senator from Colorado in this very deserved tribute to the Senator from Oregon. I have said many times that he, more than any other man, was responsible for our boys being at Chateau Thierry when they were the crucial point in the war."

Warning to Democratic Party

James D. Phelan (D.), Senator from California, while adding his personal tribute to Senator Chamberlain's service and declaring that the entire Pacific Coast shared in the tribute, undertook to clear the President of the charge of hitting at Senator Chamberlain in the Hamaker telegram. He called attention to the fact that the President's secretary had disavowed for the President any such intention, but insisted that the President, as representing a coordinate branch of the government, had a right to express his views on public questions.

"I concede the right to the President," Senator Thomas replied, "but it is right, also, when reflections are made on our official conduct, to say something on the subject, I voted against ratification of the Treaty. If it ever comes here again while I am in the Senate, my vote will be the same. If the Democratic Party in its convention at San Francisco next month declares for unconditional ratification of this Treaty, it will do so

because it has determined that it does not care to live any longer and accepts that means for certain dissolution."

Knox Resolution Attacked

Senator Hitchcock Declares That It Is Inconsistent and Futile

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A Democratic attack upon the Republican peace resolution was launched yesterday by Gilbert M. Hitchcock, (D.), Senator from Nebraska and Administration spokesman, who declared, in addressing the Senate, that the measure was futile and inconsistent and inimical to the Treaty of Versailles.

"The mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse," he said. "The peace resolution is before us. Great expectations for an act of Congress that would force a peace settlement are to be disappointed. High hopes that a resolution by Congress could be made to perform the functions of a peace treaty are abandoned. Instead of a peace settlement, to be forced by a resolution of mandatory requirements as the price of severing commercial relations, we are merely to repeat the war declaration, declare the war at an end and invite the President to negotiate a separate peace."

Senator Hitchcock denied that Congress had the power to make peace, although it has authority to declare war. The states voted unanimously against giving Congress peace-making jurisdiction, he said.

Senator Knox's recent argument that the war actually was at an end and was dismissed summarily by Mr. Hitchcock, who conceded the point, and asked: "Then why this resolution? Hostilities ceased 13 months ago, and our army was promptly demobilized and reduced to a peace basis. Since that time commerce has been resumed. We have sold hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of products to Germany and purchased much from her. The war which the Senator from Pennsylvania proposes to end by this resolution does not, by his own admission, exist. His able argument and historical citations prove that it ended many months ago."

"What, then, is the Senator from Pennsylvania attempting to do by this measure, which he calls a resolution to terminate the war? He is making an utterly futile and hopeless attempt to make a peace settlement with Germany to take the place of the Versailles Treaty."

Senator Hitchcock criticized especially the proposal in the resolution that the President be asked to negotiate a separate treaty with Germany. "Only a few months ago," he said, "the same senators who now propose this request were violent in condemning any such suggestion. They hotly demanded that the President unite firmly with other nations in making peace."

Reading from an article written by Senator Lodge and appearing in a magazine in December, 1918, in which the Republican leader declared "it would brand us with everlasting dishonor and bring ruin to us also if we undertook to make a separate peace," Senator Hitchcock asked: "Do the supporters of this request want to brand us with dishonor and bring ruin upon us?"

Referring to Senator Knox's charge that President Wilson had delayed peace, Mr. Hitchcock recalled Senator Knox's opposition to cloture on the Treaty and declared that there was "outrageous delay" by the Republicans in handling the Treaty. Negotiations for a vote on the resolution today were in progress between Republican and Democratic leaders while Senator Hitchcock was speaking. Because of the few senators who desired to talk it was thought probable that an agreement for disposal of the resolution today could be reached.

FLENSBURG QUESTION CONCERNS ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—In a leading article the "National Tidende" argues against the opinion expressed in a London paper on Saturday that the Treaty of Versailles does not allow the second zone of Schleswig to be given to Denmark or to be internationalized. The "National Tidende" declares that the question of Flensburg concerns England's economic and political future interests in the Baltic.

When England allowed Kiel to go to Prussia, it was the beginning of Germany's world policy and the first germ of the great war. It argues that to take Danzig from Germany would be useless if the possibility of German competition in the Baltic still existed through Flensburg. The English policy of 1864 was a failure and England should not make mistakes a second time and forsake Denmark.

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FARMERS MAY TAKE SUBSTITUTE

Tentative Approval Given Capper-Volstead Bill—Planks Are Formulated for Submission to Republican Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—Tentative approval of the Capper-Volstead bill, which would reduce the supervision of collective bargaining by farmers or organizations to the United States Secretary of Agriculture, as a substitute for the Capper-Hersman bill, in case the latter fails of passage, was given yesterday by the executive committee of the National Board of Farm Organizations, representing some 3,000,000 farmers, at the concluding session of their two-day meeting here.

"The unsatisfactory character of the Capper-Volstead bill," explained R. D. Cooper, chairman of the executive committee, "is that it leaves the whole matter of collective bargaining up to the judgment of one man, the Secretary of Agriculture, who may happen to be either friendly or hostile to the farmers' interests. It gives him the power to say whether an organization is bargaining collectively to unfairly restrain trade and to order them to discontinue their activities. His decisions will be subject to review by a court which will make its own rules as to hearings and evidence."

"We will back this bill only in case the Capper-Hersman bill fails." Planks which will be submitted to the Republican convention in June for adoption in the platform were formulated and referred to the executive board.

The chief points covered by the planks will be as follows: Promotion of direct dealing between producers and consumers, limiting middlemen, to secure to farmers a fair share of the wealth they create, reduce the cost of living, and destroy the opportunities of profiteers.

Control of the packers and other large interstate combines engaged in the manufacture, trade, exportation or distribution of food and other farm products and supplies. Tax on incomes of individuals and corporations to pay the war debt, as opposed to a tax on land.

Reopening of the question of government ownership of railroads after two years, if private operation again proves a failure. Legislation and credit aid to check the growing evil of farm tenancy.

TZECHS TO CELEBRATE REGAINING FREEDOM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Great celebrations are to be held in Prague, commencing June 20, and lasting till July 5, by the Tzecho-Slovak Government to celebrate the regaining of freedom of 15,000,000 Tzecho-Slovaks, after 300 years of conquest by the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. Among well-known representatives of British art who have promised to give their assistance, are Lord Dunsany, whose play, "The Laughter of the Gods" will be produced at the Prague National Theater in the Tzecho-Slovak language; Sir Edward Elgar, who will conduct a program of British music; Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who will take the part of Eliza Doolittle from G. Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion" with a Tzecho-Slovak company; H. G. Wells, who will give a study of the conditions of Tzecho-Slovakia, and C. R. Nevinnson, who will reproduce the festivities in painting.

It is stated that invitations have also been sent to Marshal Foch, Earls Haig and Beatty.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN RETURNS TO OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, returned to the capital yesterday after four months' enforced absence. He

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10,000 MILES OF WONDERS ALASKA
PACIFIC COAST TOURS
Limited party now forming for Canadian Rockies, Alaska, Baines and Yellowstone Parks, etc., from Seattle June 28th. Other Pacific Coast tours during June, July, and August, including Canadian Rockies, National Parks, California, Colorado, and all points of greatest scenic interest. All parties travel under expert leadership. Most complete of guides to 51 days, at rates including every tour, 12 persons. Strictly A-1 service at most reasonable rates. Call or send for 36-page illustrated booklet, full information. COLETTES, BERTMAN TOURIST CO., 333 Washington St., Boston 9, Mass.

arrived from New York early yesterday afternoon and was met by several of the members of his Cabinet and a large number of members of Parliament. Cheers were called for by Dr. Clark, the member for Red Deer, Alberta, and heartily responded to by the big crowd at Union Station. When a few hours later the Prime Minister entered the House, he was received with great applause, the members of the opposition being not a whit behind the government supporters in their manifestation of pleasure at the return of the leader of the House. The Premier looked much pleased at the warmth of his reception.

Owing to today being a holiday, the House of Commons will not sit, and it is stated that in consequence the Premier will spend the day in council with the members of his Cabinet. Another report is that a caucus of the Unionist Party will very shortly be held, at which a policy will be outlined and a vigorous campaign arranged, for the purpose of setting before the country the performance of the party during its term of office.

RESIGNATION OF ITALIAN CABINET

Following Vote in Chamber of Deputies, Francis Nitti, Premier, Tenders Resignation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Reuters message states that, as a result of a vote in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, Francis Nitti, the Premier, declared that he would hand in the resignation of the Cabinet at the opening of Wednesday's sitting. The Socialists had introduced a motion regarding the incidents which had recently occurred among the personnel of the Post, Telegraphs, and Telephone, and Mr. Nitti called for a rejection of this motion, also asking for a vote of confidence, but the members of the Popular Party announced that they would support the motion.

Out of 309 deputies present, 193 voted for the motion and 112 against, 4 members not voting. The president of the Chamber then announced that the Prime Minister would tender the collective resignation of the Cabinet on Wednesday.

Mr. Pashitch to Attend
ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Nicholas Pashitch telegraphed that he would arrive at Pallanza with other Jugo-Slav delegates on Tuesday night in order to meet the Italian representatives for discussion on the Fiume question.

Comments on Political Crisis
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Commenting on the defeat of the government, the "Popolo Romano" today observes that the Premier himself forced the vote on the minor question involved in order to avoid a more explicit issue condemning both his internal and foreign policies. It adds that the country cannot stand with him in the encouragement of disorder and a seditious attitude on the part of state employees.

Writing of the origin of the crisis, however, the "Popolo Romano" maintains that the real motive inspiring the opposition was the fear that the Foreign Minister might have irretrievably compromised the country's interests and adds that the fact that the Jugo-Slavian delegation was composed of Italy's bitterest enemies produced a bad impression.

The "Messaggero" regrets that a debate on the domestic policy was prevented by the vote, realizing Mr. Nitti's sincerity and says the crisis has hurt those who provoked it.

NEW MCGILL PRINCIPAL

MONTREAL, Quebec—Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian expeditionary force during the latter part of the war, and now Inspector-General of Canadian military forces, has accepted an invitation to become principal of McGill University. The post was made vacant by the appointment of Sir Auckland Geddes to the British ambassadorship at Washington.

CP OS TO EUROPE
FROM QUEBEC TO
June 9, Victoria.....Liverpool
June 16, Emp. of France.....Liverpool
June 23, Prince.....
July 5, Victoria.....Liverpool
July 12, Scotland.....Glasgow
FROM MONTREAL TO
May 18, Sicilian.....Glasgow
May 28, Tunisian Harb., London
May 29, Minnesota.....Liverpool
June 2, Pretorian.....Glasgow
June 4, Scotland.....
June 5, Southampton-Antwerp
June 6, Metz.....Liverpool
June 12, Corsican.....Liverpool
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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

A Wilderness Establishment

Sam Cook is the keeper of a stopping place at Rocky Lake on the main winter trail in from the Pas in the Manitoba to the Flin Flon mining country. He supplies shelter for man and beast—but no provender. Horse and dog teams transport their own feed. For the human travelers the Cook establishment provides dishes, water and fire only, the visitors doing their own cooking. If there is any food left, the travelers usually leave it for their dogs. Cook keeps a set of books of a sort and these show that since November last 1600 freight teams, that is, horse-drawn outfits, and 1500 dog teams have passed his place, and 932 men used his roof as shelter overnight. Cook collects 25 cents for each traveler that uses his cooking utensils. He says that business is looking so good as the result of the mining development that he is going to erect a much larger stopping place this summer, including a stable capable of giving shelter to 100 horses.

An Eighteenth Century Auto

No, there is nothing new under the sun. It now appears that so recent a novelty as the automobile was known in the eighteenth century, and its real inventor, according to an article by Mario Bellati in the Italian review, the "Rassegna Nazionale," was a French engineer by the name of Joseph Cugnot. He set about contriving a vehicle for the transportation of materials during war. It was to be run by steam. In 1769 he went to Paris and succeeded in constructing a model of his invention, which he submitted to the examination of Grignon, inspector of artillery. By one of those coincidences that is fairly frequent in the history of invention, the same idea had occurred to a Swiss officer named Panta, whose plans Grignon found to be very similar to those of Cugnot. Cugnot was commissioned to construct, at the government's expense, a complete car in accordance with his model. It was tried out in the presence of the minister, a general, and various experts. Four passengers entered it, and the automobile made six to nine miles per hour, but as the boiler could not generate sufficient steam, it had to make frequent stops. There were other defects, too, among them the inadequacy of the power to the work required to be done by the machine. Nevertheless, so great were the hopes roused, that another vehicle was ordered constructed, and this was able to carry greater burdens at the rate of six miles per hour. The inventor was awarded 20,000 francs for his invention. Minister Choiseul's leaving the cabinet in 1770 seems to have put a stop to the new experiments that were under way, although it is said that at the end of that year a vehicle was constructed to be moved by steam and capable of carrying a 5000-pound cannon.

On Ogling Gift Horses

"Sometimes it may prove advantageous to look a gift horse in the mouth," remarked an Australian contemporary recently, in referring to the proposed gift of six airmships to Australia and really meant "always look a dirible in its air-valve." These six airmships are said to have been on patrol duty in the North Sea; and Britain, according to a cable message to the Commonwealth, has offered them with hangar and equipment to the overseas Dominion. Australia's minister for Defense, Senator Pearce, has placed the problem before the local air board for decision. As a commercial proposition some enterprising Australian company may welcome the diribles, but as a defensive equipment they are not regarded with over-much favor.

Pickwickian Disarmaments

There is just one way in which to disarm an adversary: is to take his arms away from him in such a way that he cannot use them. This is what the term means in fencing, when it refers to that quick, short engaging of the adversary's sword that pulls it out of his hand, and thus leaves him disarmed. Suppose two fencers facing each other in the terrain; they both have swords and the ability to use them. Suppose that one has rather more skill and strength than the other, who has been finally outpointed, but who can make better terms for himself if he keeps his sword. He knows that judging by the last assault, the moment is unavoidable—when "Ping!" goes the

shell of his sword, there is a violent pull at his wrist and fingers and his blade makes a flashing curve away from him. When that happens, he will make no terms whatever, but will gratefully accept what his opponent grants him. So he promises the other that he will disarm, and thus, all things being amicably arranged and the honor of a soldado satisfied, he will keep his sword, although of course in the higher and Pickwickian sense, he is as a matter of fact disarmed, and is not saying a thing the full equivalent of doing it? The better fencer who had unphilosophically thought to gain a victory, considers this candid and enlightened proposal from a thoughtful adversary and overcome by its brilliancy, accepts it, to the great content of the sustainer of the Pickwickian thesis, who is thus disarmed and can prepare for a rousing lunge, when the time is come. When the better fencer has extricated himself from the toils of his credulity, he has the rest of the day to go home and pare his nails with a wooden dagger, a more affable weapon than a sword.

Receiving a Prince

Five thousand Maoris will honor "The Great White Chief's Son" when he visits a huge native camp prepared at Rotorua, New Zealand. The Prince of Wales will find no more loyal and picturesque subjects than the magnificent warrior race of the Dominion. The Arawa Tribe have been acting as hosts to the natives from the east and south. Picture shows and dancing are included in the festivities preceding the visit of the King's son.

Miniature Kingdoms

Special favors from king to subject, conferring a kind of minor kingship, have gone out of fashion, but this custom of the "good old days" comes down into the twentieth century in the existence of a number of small islands off the coast of Britain that are practically miniature monarchies, owing allegiance to the British crown, but not subject to taxation by Parliament, on which the owner is within his rights if he forbids any individual to land. They are: Lundy Island in the British Channel; St. Michael's Mount, connected with the mainland at low tide by a stone causeway; the Isle of Man, an island just south of the Isle of Man; Osea, on the west coast; the Isle of But; the Isle of Rhum; Lewis Island in the Outer Hebrides; and others that are really private estates with special privileges. St. Michael's Mount is the smallest of them, hardly more than a large rock rising from the sea, with the castle of the "king," Lord St. Levan, perched at the top; and a score of houses, in which live his "subjects," clustered near the water. Some of the islands have a considerable population; that of Arran, ruled over by the Marchioness of Graham and made more interesting by the legend that Robert Bruce once upon a time hid there, supports about 5000 people; and the Isle of But, where Rothery Castle was built in 1093, numbers about 11,000; and Lewis Island, the largest, covers nearly 800 square miles and counts some 37,000 inhabitants, living where the red deer still roam the woods as they once did on the mainland of "merrie England." Lundy Island has figured in literature and has an especially picturesque history which includes a time when it was captured and held for a time by Turkish privateers.

The Theater of War

In one part of the world, and in one important phase of the conflict, it comes out that clothes played an important part in "winning the war" and these were the clothes in which Colonel Lawrence united the desert tribes against the Turks. It may even be argued that without the clothes the fact could hardly have been accomplished. "The magnificent Bedouin costumes that Lawrence wore much of the time," says Lowell Thomas in Asia, "were not a theatrical pose. They were a carefully worked out part of his plan for complete Arab mastery." Knowing the Arabs as he did, the young English archaeologist had found that the adoption of Arab dress carried the wearer much further into the confidence of the Arabs: but that it must be done completely or not at all, for the Englishman in Arab kit must needs live up to his costume and seem as familiar with Arab life and etiquette as if he had been born to it. It was no splendid masquerade of an adventurous being, as many readers have probably imagined, but rather, as Colonel Lawrence has himself described it, like an "actor in a foreign theater, playing a part day and night and for an anxious stake." The part had to be "composed" as well as costumed; the audience was an audience of expert observers; and if the actor had at any point seriously failed in his part the Bedouin tribes could hardly have been held together. Wearing Arab costume himself whenever he was with the tribes, he advised officers unacquainted with Bedouin customs to wear their uniforms. Hats, however, were always better discarded in favor of the Arab headcloth; for Bedouins have a very general prejudice against hats.

A Noble Foundation

Having flown from London to Sydney to his wedding, Serg. Walter Shiers, one of the mechanics who accompanied Sir Ross Smith on his world flight, had the unique experience of being supported by five Victoria Cross winners, a State Premier, Sir Ross Smith and the president of the British Empire League's Australian Branch, H. D. McIntosh. The bridegroom flew on to Melbourne and the bride followed by train.

ANOTHER SPRING BOUQUET

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The first thin days of spring are over. Already the sun shines a bit warmer, the wind begins to carry that softened, earthy tang, and the soil of the garden is no longer hard and frost-bound. It seems suddenly to have yielded to the wooing rays from above, and the pushing roots below. A warmth, faint and delicate, seems to rise from its bosom, indicative of the great heat of growth within. Here and there, the few earliest blossoms add a spot of pale color in the garden bareness. They look a little friendless and pathetic, so small and delicate are they to be pioneering in a cold world.

But now the shrubs are beginning to burst into a tender greenness. Buds are everywhere swelling to ridiculous proportions, and bursting into leaf in sheer ecstasy of joy. The Forsythia is pendulous with its sprays of golden bells, coming on an astonished world as if it were enjoying a great joke on its leaves, still fast asleep.

A certain assurance of coming warmth pervades the garden, and brings forth a bevy of trusting blossoms. But a few, too, are courageous, independent fellows, whose roots lie nearer the surface, and whose leaves have formed a soft covering through the days of frost. These seem suddenly convinced that the time is ripe, and, almost over night, deck themselves with a riot of blossoms.

The English Daisy

Among these the white and crimson-tipped star of the English daisy opens to the early beams of the rising sun. Above its rosette of lance-shaped leaves it has sent up a number of fat buttons, that are fast turning into the rosy-tinted blossoms. No flower was fairer to the old English poet, Chaucer, than this little "daisy's eye," and he never tired of singing of the early spring meadows with daisies piled. For this flower is to England what the ox-eye daisy is to our summer fields, one of the commonest native plants. The country people have a saying that it is not spring until you can put your foot on 12 daisies.

The Bellis, as it is called in the botanics, is a dwarf perennial, really alpine in character, because it prefers the colder regions of the temperate zone, and is found growing blithely far up the Alpine mountain side. It never opened its eyes to the Greek skies—a fact that deprives us of many fanciful stories and of a Greek name for the plant. For Bellis is supposed to be a corruption of the Latin bellus, meaning pretty or beautiful.

Because it blooms about the time of St. Margaret's Day, the daisy has acquired in France the name of Marguerite—La Belle Marguerite. And this name has come over the seas and been transferred to the daisy wherever English is spoken. This flower was worn at the tournament by the knight in his scarf, and in wreaths it adorned the brows of the fair ladies there gathered.

In our gardens, Bellis blooms profusely through the spring until early summer, and makes a charming border flower. It allows for endless cutting for the bouquet, and still keeps a bloom for the garden. It should be sown from seed each year, and may be wintered over in a cold frame for early bedding, like the pansies.

The Garden Hyacinth

The hyacinth is, perhaps, the first of the spring flowers that has paused a moment in the rush of events, to add a perfume to its crisply-curling petals. It is elegantly distinguished, too, by its choice of color, for blue is rather rare among all the early whites, pinks and yellows. Altogether it is not hard to understand how the English poets could possibly pass a "sloping hedge-row, covered with the azure bells of this, their native hyacinth, mixed as they generally are with the delicate color of the primrose, without being softened into song." And it is no wonder that Phœbus became sought of its beauty, and Zephyrus sighed to enjoy its sweet breath.

Crowns of hyacinths were worn by the young Greek girls who assisted at the weddings of their friends, and this flower often took the place of the orange blossom in the headdress of the bride. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, when the high-plaited ruff was worn by both the gentlemen and ladies, the juice of the bulbs of the plant was used to make starch for the ruff, and also to paste books, and to fix feathers upon arrows instead of glue.

The hyacinth is a native of the Levant, and grows abundantly about Aleppo and Bagdad, where it flowers naturally in February. It was found in Russia, not only with purple corollas, but with yellow flowers also. They must have been common in English gardens prior to 1597, as Gerard mentions them in his ordinary manner, as "kinds of jacinths, that had been brought from beyond the seas, some out of one country and some out of others, especially from the East countries, whereof they took their name Orientalis." It is probable that these bulbs and many seeds of Eastern plants were brought to England during the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Dutch, who at that period were the greatest florists in Europe, soon turned these bulbs to account. Up to the eighteenth century, the single kind only had been propagated. Then Peter Vorhelm originated the first double variety, which he called Mary. That variety is now lost, but his third one, which he called the King of Great Britain, is the oldest one known, a single bulb of which used to bring the price of \$500.

The first or second week in October

is the best time for planting hyacinth bulbs. They should be placed six to nine inches apart, and it is advisable to place a small quantity of sand beneath each bulb, to prevent the earth adhering closely to them. In general, no protection from the frost is required, for the hyacinth is very hardy, and chiefly suffers from too much water. It is one of those plants that thrive best in a saline atmosphere, and therefore an excellent flower for the seacoast garden. It loves a sandy soil, and a mixture of sea sand is welcome, wherever it can be procured. The plants grow to perfection in glasses of water in the house. For this method green glass is recommended, and it must be observed that only the bottom of the bulb touches the water.

NEEDLEWORK

I
Lengths of lawn, and dimities,
Dainty, smooth and cool—
In their possibilities
Beautiful—

Stretch beneath my hand in sheets,
Fragrant from the loom,
Like a field of marguerites
All in bloom.

Where my scissors' footsteps pass
Fluttering furrows break,
As the scythe trails through the grass
Its deep wake.

All my stitches, running fleet,
Cannot match the tread
Of my thoughts whose winged feet
Race ahead.

They are gathering imagery
Out of time and space,
That a needle's artistry
May embrace.

Hints of dawn and thin blue sky,
Breaths the breezes bear,
Wispy-waspy things that fly
In warm air.

Bolts of dimity I take,
Muslin smooth and cool;
These my fingers love to make
Beautiful.

II
Crowds are passing on the street—
Tuck on tuck and pleat on pleat
Of people hurrying along.
Homeward bound—throng on throng,
Their work is finished, mine undone;
Still my stitches run.

I cannot watch the people go—
Fold on fold and row on row;
But I know each pulsing thread
Is spinning out a life's fine thread;
I know the stars, like needle-gleams,
Are pricking through the sky's wide seams;

And soon the moon must show its face,
Like a pearl button stitched in place.
All the long hours of the day
Are finished now and folded away;
Yet the hem is still undone
Where my stitches run.

—Hazel Hall in "Poetry."

THE MAY-FLIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The existence of the May-flies is without parallel amongst British insects, and though you have watched since childhood the wonder-scenes that go to its making, its charm is found anew in all its old freshness as each year reaches again the brilliancy of its spring. There seems so little possible relationship between the delicate, gauzy creatures, with long, spreading tail-filaments and the crawling, sluggish grubs that you have dredged from the mud on the bed of the pond where they live, that it is only with difficulty that you can picture the one following the other. Yet so it is, and this you seem to tell yourself again and again as you watch their springtime play.

For two whole years have these myriad dancing nymphs over the twilight pool lived in mud and slush, and now, on a still May evening, they have awakened to the joys of another existence, and one after another in endless procession, they quit their watery home. Easter than you can check from their untold numbers do they rise from the surface of the pool. Here, there, and everywhere they come like fairies from the void, and soon in joyous companies of thousands you see them soar aloft as one, a moment later to float gracefully down with outstretched wings till their very filaments touch the water, as though still a memory of other years clung to their tiny beings. To return, however, even for one instant to their lowly life beneath were now impossible, and skyward they soar again, only to repeat their singular dance through all the twilight hours.

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STEVENSON'S RISE TO POPULARITY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

After an author has definitely "arrived," the general public completely forgets that earlier period during which this same author was denied, protested, and contested. Today, 25 years after he wrote his last word, we find Robert Louis Stevenson accepted as the first technical literary craftsman of his time; as a leading master in style; as among the greatest natural story tellers, and the leading essayists. In short, Stevenson in attaining the distinction of having his works included among the English classics achieves the further distinction of being the most versatile writer in our language.

It is a curious commentary that the book auctions should stand as a barometer to a man's position in the literary world. As late as 1897 a set of nine Stevenson's books presented to his nurse, Miss Alison Cunningham, all with autographed inscriptions, and in the original cloth, uncured as issued, was offered at £75, while in 1919 first editions of these same books, unautographed, sold at prices ranging from £10 to £73 each, and during this same year Stevenson's letters to Sir Sidney and Lady Colvin were sold to America for £2200.

His Adventurous Nature

The present popularity of Stevenson comes at a time when one would least expect it. The experiences of the great war have naturally given to those who participated in it a changed idea regarding adventure. Like the boy that he always was, Stevenson delighted in taking part in imaginary adventures, as the youngsters in the play-room delight in fighting Indians or capturing bandits. Before the war, his heroic utterances possessed a different sound than they do now after the real adventures by land and sea in which the world's young manhood took part. The very fact that Stevenson today appeals to men who know what adventure really is must be accepted as a further evidence of the writer's art.

When reference is made to Stevenson's technical skill, one naturally compares him with Henry James and George Meredith, but in Stevenson's case this technique did not so refine his writings as to obscure his meaning, as was the case with James, nor does it so overwhelm the reader with the lavishness of his literary resources as does the technique of Meredith. Stevenson's style must have been acquired, for he shows in his writings the romantic tendency of Scott, the sentimental tendency of Stern, and the narrative brilliancy of Dumas, yet all this became so much a part of the writer himself that his expression was spontaneous, and impresses the reader by its naturalness. The 16 page defense of Father Damien, which is recognized as one of the most highly finished literary productions of the time, contains hardly an alteration from the original draft which Stevenson wrote off within the limits of a few hours.

A Related Fame

It is difficult now to understand why popularity came so slowly to Stevenson. "An Inland Voyage," "Travels with a Donkey," and "The New Arabian Nights," all appeared without attracting any particular attention to their author. It was "Treasure Island," a story written for boys, which served to lift Stevenson out of that great army of unknown writers and to place him in a position where fame could find him. "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" served to be the vehicle on which fame arrived, and then readers turned to his earlier works and found in them the elements of potential literary greatness.

It is an encouraging sign that the reading public are associating Stevenson's name with titles other than "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and "Treasure Island," yet the time will probably never come when the mention of Stevenson's name does not first recall the thrill which gripped us with the uncanny tapping of Pew's cane. The characters in these two books have become such real personages of our boyhood that they can never be displaced.

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associated with the author's name, but it is well that we also have with us those characters which appear in such stories as "Kidnapped" and "David Balfour"—it is well to make a part of our literary self the chapters which draw so vivid a picture of the flight of David and Allan across the moor, the playing of the pipes, and the adventures of David and Catriona. It is undoubtedly true that Stevenson's novels lack something in their completion and in their heroines, when compared with other great writers, for Stevenson knew men better than he knew women, and was sometimes impatient in bringing a dialogue to a close; yet this shortcoming is more than offset by the brilliancy of individual chapters, and in the complete enjoyment of the stories as a whole.

Master of the Short Story

In his short stories Stevenson was surely at his best. "Markheim" is as skillful an example as there is in literature of writing which lays bare the conflict of a human soul with evil, and its final triumph; "The Pavilion on the Links" gives us a story of English love and of Sicilian vengeance, full of mystery which lasts long after we have finished the story. "The Sire de Malesherbes' Door" is so vivid a picture of autocratic power and cruelty among the French nobles of the fifteenth century that it stands almost as an historical document.

As an essayist Stevenson has come to rank with Washington Irving, Thackeray, and Lamb. Few more effective sermons exist than "Old Mortality" or "Aes Triplex"; few essays more brilliant in style or more full of thought and feeling can be found than "A Gossip on Romance," "Talk and Talkers," and "Books Which Have Influenced Me." His poetry was not great, but the "Child's Garden of Verse" will always live, as it possesses that peculiar characteristic of seeming to have been written by a child. To all this varied ability in the art of writing should be added a tribute which a friend gives to Stevenson, the man. "He seemed to me to be the most inspiring comrade that ever put hope into his fellows, the most courteous gentleman that ever conferred a favor while seeming to ask one, and the most heroic spirit that ever fought a fight to win with good heart against desperate odds."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Old Parties Do Not Grasp the Issues To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

When will the Republican and Democratic parties learn that the American women who worked and sacrificed 70 years to win the vote were inspired with the hope of using it to make a better and happier civilization? The usual strategy of old-line politicians is being used to attract the millions of women voters; but everywhere women are asking: What do the old parties propose to do about profiteering, rent, food, and clothing? What is their solution of the housing problem? Their program to end industrial unrest?

For my part, I have lost hope that either of the two major political parties will ever get a new idea. Although the American Labor Party stands little chance to elect a president this year, it will get my vote. I shall not consider my political influence wasted if it goes into the building up of a strong party of hand and brain workers which will stand uncompromisingly for the restoration of civil rights and for the application of the spirit of the Declaration of Independence to present-day problems of social and economic reconstruction. I believe many women voters, after reading the platform of the Labor Party, will agree with me. (Signed) HENRIETTA RODMAN.
New York City, April 14, 1920.

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YALE

DRESSING JAPAN IN EUROPEAN GARB

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was in 1888 that the first destructive and mildly constructive wave of "foreignization" really swept over Japan. The influence of that mad craze was unquestionably more destructive than constructive. Men then discarded the pleasing and sensible costume of thousands of years for the ugly, ill-fitting—because they could not obtain anything good in a hurry—coat, waistcoat, and trousers of the West. The change ruled in its entirety in the case of the courtiers and militarists, save in the privacy and relaxation of their own homes, or in the barracks when strictly "off duty"; and generally, with all others of the upper social, financial, and commercial classes.

The Emperor and Empress issued firm orders that no one was to be received at court unless he or she was dressed in rigid conformity with European—British, rather—sartorial standards, unless the court chamberlain had made, in writing, special exception in the particular case, and even then the Japanese court costume only would be tolerated, with its quaint, awkward wide shoulders—like great butterfly wings—and broad bifurcated neckerchiefs like exaggerated Turkish drawers; the "kamashimo" costume, in fact. Foreigners who were within the charmed circle of those who received summons always suspected that those autocratic costume rules were attributable to a curious whim of the court chamberlain, rather than to the wishes of Their Majesties.

Uncomfortable Garb

The general effect of those absurd and ill-advised rules was mainly ludicrous. The court officials were ordered to provide, at their own expense—most generously—heavily gold-embroidered civilian uniforms, prescribed to the minutest details as to pleat and button, and always looked, as indeed they were, thoroughly miserable and uncomfortable; while even the army and navy officers, who were supposed to be in "togs" almost continuously, did not look really happy, nor have they even yet learned to do so; the occasional relaxation into soft kimono and stocking-feet upon soft "tatami" is so seductive that a few moments counteracts the influence of days in uniform. At that time there were no foreign decorations given to the Japanese, so to make up for this deficiency, the Emperor, upon the advice of his Privy Council, created innumerable "orders," and the stars, suns, chrysanthemums, etc., provided breast ornaments for everybody.

But it was the poor civilians who really suffered: men and women, whose names had been entered on the palace rolls for bids to court functions, were driven almost to distraction in their efforts to comply with the mandate, "strictly European costume." It was not so much a matter of expense as of possibility; the Japanese tailors and dressmakers were simply incapable. Every such lady in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, or any other city which might be honored by a visit of the court, who had even the slightest speaking acquaintance with a European or American woman, rushed to her for guidance. It didn't matter if the foreigner was the wife of a diplomatist, or a merchant, or ran a sailors' boarding-house. Some of the results were, naturally, decidedly startling; but they were "foreign," and that sufficed.

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LABOR WINS COURT
CASES IN KANSASTelephone and Railway Wage
Disputes Form First Business
to Come Before the New Tri-
bunal on Industrial RelationsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News OfficeTOPEKA, Kansas—The Kansas
Court of Industrial Relations, the new
tribunal created at the special session
of the Legislature to settle industrial
controversies, has now been in exist-
ence three months. It has investigated
two industrial controversies, has under
investigation the largest single indus-
try in the state and has handled many
minor cases.The first case to be presented to
the new court was that involving the
linemen of the Topeka Edison Com-
pany. This company furnishes all the
light and power for Topeka and its
suburbs and heat for all of the busi-
ness section of the city. The number
of employees was small, involving only
seven men regularly employed. Only
a slight increase in wages was asked,
and the chief questions were the hours
of work and conditions. The order of
the court gave the men 60 per cent
of what they asked in increased wages,
directed the company to shorten the
hours of the men an average of 40
minutes a day and made some adjust-
ments in conditions.The second case decided was that
of the trainmen of the Joplin & Pitts-
burg railway, an interurban line op-
erating in the coal, zinc and lead min-
ing district of southeastern Kansas
and southwestern Missouri. The old
government war Labor board had given
these employees an increased wage,
which the company had never made
effective. It pleaded that to do so
would take all of its profits account.
The company has not paid dividends
recently. The industrial court directed
the company to increase the wages of
the men and in a separate order
granted increased freight and passen-
ger rates. In the order the court
served notice upon all industries that
the first call upon the revenues of any
industry was for taxes to support the
government, and that following this
came the call of the employee, who
must receive adequate living wages be-
fore the bondholders are entitled to in-
terest or the stockholders are entitled
to dividends.The court and special investigators
have conducted inquiries into the wages
and conditions of the miners through-
out the state and this inquiry is not
yet completed. Growing out of this
inquiry came the sending of Alexander
Howat, president of the miners' dis-
trict organization, and two subordi-
nates to jail for contempt for failure
to appear as witnesses before the court.The track workers of the railways
of the state and the stationary fire-
men, oilers and other shop laborers
of all the railways have filed appli-
cations for increased wages and bet-
ter working conditions. The complaint
of the shop laborers is now under
investigation.The court has had many freight
rate adjustments to make with the
railroads because of the change to
private ownership.COALITION AIDED BY
HOSTILE PICKETSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News OfficeBOSTON, Massachusetts—Demarest
Lloyd, president of the Loyal Coal-
ition, announces that the activities of
hostile pickets before the headquarters
yesterday and the day before have re-
sulted in additional contributions for
the organization. Four women pickets
carrying banners "denouncing Great
Britain passed up and down in front
of headquarters three times, attracting
a gathering of friends of the Coalition.
Such legends as "A warning to the
women of Boston," "Traitors of 1776
are still in our midst," and "Let us
have another Tea Party," were dis-
played. The women were members of
the Society of American Pickets, which
conducted a similar campaign before
the British Embassy in Washington,
which resulted in four arrests.George W. Solley, executive secre-
tary of the Loyal Coalition, said that
there was no disorder. The paraders
were offered pamphlets defining the
Coalition as "an organization of Amer-
ican citizens for upholding the Amer-
ican Republic," but they refused them.
Mr. Solley said. Considerable amuse-
ment attended the affair; the paraders
were asked why they did not carry
a national emblem, and "Young
Judea," a Hebrew association across
the street, flew a green flag bearing
a harp.LEAGUE ASSEMBLY
TO MEET THIS YEARWASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The first meeting of the assembly
of the League of Nations probably will
be called by President Wilson this
year. Preparations for the meeting
are to be taken up by the League coun-
cil during its Rome meeting this
month, and as it has been estimated
that at least four months should
elapse between the issue of the call and
the actual gathering of the assembly,
the meeting will probably be in the fall.ARTURO ARAJO LEADS
REVOLT IN SALVADORSAN SALVADOR, Salvador—News
of the crossing of the frontier from
Honduras by a party of Salvadorean
revolutionists who had fled from Sal-
vador in March, was made public by
the government organ on Tuesday.
The invasion is under the leadershipof Arturo Arajo, who aspires to the
presidency of the republic, the news-
paper says."The government has taken ample
military measures to punish effectively
the rebels," the government organ
says, "and it will visit upon the guilty
leaders the full weight of the law.
Large numbers of men are presenting
themselves voluntarily to take up arms
in defense of the constitutional gov-
ernment."Dispatches received in Washington
from Salvador on March 17 said that
the constitutional guarantees had
been suspended throughout the re-
public because of a threatened revo-
lution.SUGAR PLANTATION
WORKERS GET BONUSBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science MonitorHONOLULU, Hawaii—With sugar
selling at 19.50 cents a pound, the
monthly bonus rate which is being
paid to sugar plantation laborers in
Hawaii amounts to 345 per cent of the
wage rate, or a daily wage rate of
\$3.42 for the lowest paid unskilled
laborer. In other words the laborer
who receives a basic wage of \$20 a
month is now being paid \$69 a month.
The \$21 man is being paid \$72.45, the
\$22 man is being paid \$75.90, the \$23
man is being paid \$79.34, and the \$24
man is being paid \$84. If sugar goes
to 20 cents, the lowest paid unskilled
laborer will receive \$71 in wages and
bonus. Under the Hawaiian plan, the
laborer is paid his wages and 75 per
cent of his bonus each month, the re-
maining 25 per cent of the bonus being
retained for him until the end of the
bonus year.MR. MARTENS DENIED
DIPLOMATIC STATUSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News OfficeWASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, repre-
sentative of the Soviet Government in the
United States, is not entitled to diplo-
matic recognition, according to a rul-
ing of the State Department presented
yesterday at the resumed hearing in
proceedings for Mr. Martens' deporta-
tion to Soviet Russia. Mr. Martens,
at the first session of the hearing, had
contended that as a diplomatic repre-
sentative he was guaranteed immu-
nity from the operation of the war
bill, regardless of the recognition of
that status by this country. The de-
partment, however, ruled to the con-
trary.

The hearing went on during the



Oscar Ameringer

morning, and was adjourned till after-
noon, and was thereupon adjourned
till today because, it is understood,
counsel for Mr. Martens objected to
his examination until the nature of the
charges against him was made
known by officials of the Bureau of
Immigration.SENATOR UNDERWOOD
LEADS IN PRIMARYBIRMINGHAM, Alabama—Returns
from Tuesday's primary gathered by
the Birmingham Age-Herald from 50
out of 67 counties indicate the nomi-
nation of Senator Oscar W. Underwood
to succeed himself and a close three-
cornered race for the short term be-
tween Representative J. T. Hefflin,
Frank White and former Gov. Ernest
O'Neal. Mr. Musgrove, the Union La-
bor candidate against Senator Under-
wood, developed unexpected strength
in Mr. Underwood's home county and
in central and northern parts of the
State. Reports indicate that Repre-
sentative S. H. Dept Jr., former chair-
man of the House Naval Committee,
had been nominated to succeed him-
self. He ran as a wet candidate.

GOOD ROADS HEARING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
Continuance of the present plan for
development of good roads by joint
appropriations by the federal govern-
ment and the states was advocated
yesterday before the Senate Post
Offices and Post Roads Committee by
representatives of highway com-
missions of 12 states. They opposed
the Townsend bill proposing a federal
highways commission.

MR. HINES GOING TO EUROPE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Walker D. Hines, who retires on
Saturday as Director-General of Rail-
roads, will leave this month for
Europe to act as arbitrator in deter-
mining the ownership of a number of
vessels under the German flag oper-
ating on the Danube, Elbe, Rhine and
Oder rivers. He was appointed by
President Wilson. Mr. Hines expects
to be away about eight months.AUNT JEMIMA'S
Baking Powder
HOWELL MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O.CREDIT UNIONS
ARE ADVOCATEDCooperative Banks Discussed at
Clothing Workers Convention
—Professor Ripley of Har-
vard Speaks for the PublicSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News OfficeBOSTON, Massachusetts—Small
savings cooperative banks, commer-
cial cooperative credits, and credit
unions have developed no small dis-
tance beyond the experimental stage
and have proved their great value by
their service to the working man and
the people generally, according to
statements made yesterday at the
biennial convention of the Amalgamated
Clothing Workers of Amer-
ica, now in session in Boston. Advo-
cates of a more extensive promotion
of these kinds of banks, in order that
the workers everywhere might avail
themselves of their advantages, said
that in the course of 10 years the
United States would probably witness
the establishment of a national sys-
tem of these banks, similar to those
that have been spreading through Eu-
rope in the last half century.A banking expert thought that such
a system in the United States would,
in the natural progress of events, be-
come associated with the Federal Re-
serve Banks. This speaker pointed
out the possibilities of commercial
cooperative credits in aiding the freer
and fairer distribution of food, fuel
and so on, to the degree of consider-

Sidney Hillman

ably lowering the price of the com-
modities.

Benefit of Working People

Credit unions were referred to as
aiming to serve the practical and
everyday needs of as many working
people as possible, with shares at \$5.
It was said to be impossible for such
an institution to be manipulated for
the great private gain of a few. Credit
unions were organized primarily for
the encouragement of thrift. They
might begin with assets amounting to
but a few dollars, and were equally
valuable in urban and rural districts.
The opportunities that this kind of
banking affords in the way of coopera-
tive buying are looked upon by the
workers as of much importance. There
are 150 credit unions now in the United
States, it was said.Oscar Ameringer, a Socialist editor
of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, furnished
considerable entertainment to the 300
or more delegates attending the con-
vention from all over the United States
and Canada, by an address filled with
witticisms at the expense of the Re-
publican and Democratic parties. The
Socialist Party, he claimed, was the
second party in this country and the
first party in Wisconsin.

Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard



Mamie Santora

College told the convention that there
were three parties that it should con-
sider."You have got yourselves to look
after, and you certainly have to look
after the manufacturers, to see to it
that they don't look after themselves
too well, and you must remember also
the public, the class that I am sup-
posed to represent. Don't forget we
are here and if we don't buy your
clothes there will be nothing for you
to divide."

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25 MILK ST.
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THE MOST
LIBERAL FORMS
AND LOWEST RATES WITH
EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
Tel. 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405 & 1410

SHIRTS TO ORDER

Six, seven and eight dollars
Samples upon request
HOWE & HOWE
Importers
71 Broadfield Street, Boston 9
Est. 1856posed to represent. Don't forget we
are here and if we don't buy your
clothes there will be nothing for you
to divide."Plans to cut down the working time
to 40 hours a week, although not yet
debated upon, have been cheered

Nina Samaradin

whenever reference has been made to
them in telegrams received. Action
on legal holidays, extensive organiza-
tion of workers, and the federation of
the textile workers with the clothing
workers, including in one union all
engaged in the production of clothes,
will probably be taken. A resolution
was introduced calling for a reserve
fund of at least \$1,000,000 for the use
of the general officer, and one for a
48-week year, which the president, Sidney
Hillman, explained as meaning that
the industry should assume re-
sponsibility to supply work that long
each year.At the morning session, Chairman
Hillman announced the appointment of
a special women's committee designed
to further the active participation of
women workers in the industry in the
executive work of the union. "We
have never had the women members
sufficiently represented. We want all
the workers in the industry." Notable
work in organizing, especially among
the Pennsylvania skirt makers, by
Nina Samaradin, and in other branches
by Mamie Santori, Nettie Richardson
and others has brought the women
workers forward.

Delegate Shiploff

FUND RAISED TO AID
RUSSIA'S PRISONERSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News OfficeWASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Nearly \$1,000,000 has already been
subscribed toward the fund of
\$3,000,000 now being raised to re-
patriate Austrian and Hungarian pris-
oners captured by the Russians during
the war who have been freed in Sib-
eria without provision having been
made for their return to their homes,
the Red Cross announced Tuesday.There are reported to be thousands
of these men who were held by the
Russians in concentration camps in
western and central Siberia, and later
set at liberty by the Bolsheviks and or-
dered to leave the country. They have
started to make the journey on foot
in the absence of any provisions for
their return. They are said to be in
starving condition, without shoes, and
wearing the remnants of the uniforms
worn in 1914.

CHILE PARTY COALITION

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Conserva-
tive Party of Chile, having no candi-
date of its own for the presidency, has
decided to support the candidate of the
Liberal Union, Luis Barros Borgoño,
who was named for the presidency on
May 5 by this coalition of moderate
Liberals."Quantities of Quality"
The Qualities that make American
Walnut one of the world's superior
cabinet woods are not debated.
They need no argument. Everybody
knows. And surely everybody has
known—back to the earliest times
in your own family record.
But the question of Quantity—or
availability, or accessibility, or
reasonableness of price—need not
bother any of us at all.
There is plenty of American Walnut.
Write for the Walnut Book.
AMERICAN WALNUT
MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
Room 1005, 616 South Michigan
Boulevard, ChicagoREVOLVING FUND
URGED FOR EUROPEOnly Solution of Economic Prob-
lem, According to Eliot Wads-
worth—Assistance to Enable
Industries to Resume Is NeedSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News OfficeNEW YORK, New York—A revolving
fund of from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,-
000,000, out of which the United States
could give assistance to manufacturers
of eastern Europe, so that they might
start their industries and find a mar-
ket for their products, is the only so-
lution of the economic difficulties now
slowly crushing the European states,
according to Eliot Wadsworth, recently
returned from the Red Cross Congress
at Geneva.Before the City Club yesterday he
reviewed conditions in Austria, Poland,
Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Fin-
land, where children are starving, fac-
tories idle, railroads broken down and
exchange complicated, and he con-
cluded that the problem of reconstruction
was too large for individual effort.He believed that the United States
was the only nation with the money
and raw material necessary to solve
the problem, and that only a com-
paratively small beginning would
bring new hope and new credit to
private enterprises and lead the way
out of the despair in which these na-
tions find themselves.

Situation Entirely New

"In most of the consideration of
this problem, Europe is regarded as
being substantially in her pre-war
condition," he said. "The complete
change due to war destruction and
creation of many new states has made
the European business situation en-
tirely a new one.""The enormous industrial develop-
ment of the last 50 years has been
possible by reason of a splendid rail-
road system. The whole of Europe
was on a gold basis. Contracts of
purchase and sale with fixed deliveries
could be made between merchants.
Today these conditions which were so
productive and profitable are wiped
out.""Even if these nations could start
their industries, the market which
formerly supported them is gone. Re-
viving the industries, and therefore
saving the countries, is a much more
far-reaching problem than simply
providing raw material and fuel.
Complication of the currencies in itself
serves as a very serious economic
barrier. New markets in France,
England, and the Americas must be
found."

Example of Operation

"This, then, is the Europe that we
must think of when we consider plans
of American aid toward rehabilitation.
The first thing necessary would be a
substantial amount of money to be
used as a revolving fund. This must
be placed in the hands of some com-
mittee or commission with full pow-
ers and a personnel with constructive
genius—such men as J. J. Hill and
E. H. Harriman.""As one example of what might be
done in many centers—technical ex-
perts could go to a city like Riga, se-
lect a few mills, determine what was
needed of raw material, fuel and ac-
cessories. These could be purchased
and shipped direct. A proper propor-
tion of the finished product would be
turned back to the fund for sale in
the markets of the world, to repay the
advance.""Such operations would involve risk.
But the future of all business has un-
certainties. Even should we as a na-
tion suffer a loss (and we might make
a profit) it would be worth while to
every individual if by this action we
could kindle the flame of life in in-
dustries in eastern Europe."EXCISE TAX ON
PRINT PAPER URGEDWASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—An excise tax on print paper as a
means of conserving the supply was
recommended to the Senate paper in-
vestigating committee yesterday, by C.
B. Ames, assistant to the Attorney-
General.Charges that Canadian print paper
manufacturers were in combination
and that they charged American pub-
lishers more than they did those in
the Dominion, were made before the
committee yesterday by Victor F.
Lawson, publisher of the ChicagoFor a
Different DessertSelect at random any one of your old
recipes, and when it comes to flavor-
ing, use a few drops of

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The Golden Flavor

The result will be surprisingly delicious.
Use it for the next home-made fudge,
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from Mapleine carton will

bring the Mapleine Cook

Book of 200 recipes, in-
cluding many desserts.

CRESCENT MFG. COMPANY

Dept. H, Seattle, Wash.

News, and J. E. Gefaell, of New York,
sales manager for the Interstate
Pulp and Paper Company.Mr. Gefaell testified that the Cana-
dian Export Paper Company, Ltd.,
organized in 1915 as a selling agency
for the Canadian mills, controlled
about 75 per cent of the Canadian
paper output and that its prices to
American publishers were followed
by the other manufacturers.Mr. Lawson told the committee that
it had been his experience that this
selling agency prevented competition.
His paper, he said, was virtually com-
pelled to accept the company's terms,
as there was no other place to buy
paper.HAWAII NEEDS
MORE TEACHERSSchools in the Isolated Districts
May Have to Be Closed
Next Fall, Says SuperintendentBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science MonitorHONOLULU, Hawaii—Unless some-
thing is done to provide teachers, a
number of the smaller schools, par-
ticularly those in the isolated dis-
tricts on islands other than Oahu,
will have to be closed next fall, Prof.
Vaughan MacCaughy, superintendent
of public instruction, announced re-
cently.The superintendent bases his asser-
tion upon the number of declinations
which have been received from main-
land teachers who had agreed to take
positions in the territory, but who
have now refused to come here be-
cause of better offers elsewhere, and
the number of teachers now here
whose homes are on the mainland and
who expect to return to them this
summer and remain there.It is believed by Professor MacCaughy
that the city schools of Oahu, Hilo,
Waikuku and Lihue will be able to
operate close to normal, but is not
at all optimistic as regards the smaller
schools in the plantation villages. The
increased steamer fares, he continues,
will only aggravate the situation by
detering teachers from coming to
the islands. Shortage of army trans-
ports is another factor which makes
the outlook anything but bright."We really face a crisis," the su-
perintendent says. "Owing to the
shortage of teachers the Hawaiian
communities of the sparsely settled
districts and the plantation districts
will feel the shortage first. Schools
in certain sections will have to close
as we cannot get the teachers. Many
teachers from the mainland are going
home and those on whom we de-
pended to come to us are writing
that owing to transportation expenses,
and higher salaries in the states; they
intend to stay there.""Something must be done. Since
the federal government took about
\$18,000,000 from Hawaii in the way
of taxes for the last year, it seems
that the situation should be put up
to Washington with a request for
assistance. Our schools are the bul-
warks of Americanism and Wash-
ington should be made to realize our
plight. It is up to the people of
Hawaii to say whether we shall keep
our schools open or not."AIR MAIL SERVICE
HAS GOOD RECORDWASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The government air mail service
will celebrate its second anniversary
on Saturday, the operations of the last
year having been marked with "phe-
nomenal success," according to the
Post Office Department. Statistics for
the year show an average performance
of 87 per cent, including flights under
most adverse conditions.
Postal aeroplanes in the last 12
months transported 538,000 pounds of
mail matter 498,000 miles. The service
was economical financially as well as
in time, the department announced,
\$42,000 being saved on the Washing-
ton-New York route and \$100,000 be-
tween New York and Chicago.

MACHINISTS ASK ADVANCE

WATERBURY, Connecticut—Mem-
bers of the Machinists Union here
have mailed to manufacturers a re-
quest for a 35 per cent increase in
wages and a 44-hour week. The
strike of unskilled laborers in the
brass mills continues.ADMINISTRATION
OF PUBLIC WORKSMovement to Consolidate Into
One Federal Department Vari-
ous Bureaux Handling Con-
struction Said to Find FavorSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News OfficeNEW YORK, New York—The move-
ment to reorganize the Department of
the Interior by consolidating into one
department the scattered public works
functions of the federal government,
as set forth in the Jones-Reavis Bill
now before Congress, is making a
practical appeal throughout the coun-
try, according to an announcement of
the National Public Works Association
here. The New York committee, of
which Adolph Lewisohn is chairman,
says that committees composed not
only of engineers, but of business and
professional men, are being formed
in every state."It is increasingly evident that citi-
zens should realize that the adminis-
tration of public works on a business
basis is their own affair, and that they
should make constructive sugges-
tions," Francis Blossom, member of
the association, told a representative
of The Christian Science Monitor."The general dissatisfaction with
present methods points to a need for
unifying the scattered agencies now
controlling the public works into a
centralized department," he said.
"While federal public works are of
great variety and importance, only a
small part of the nation's needs have
so far been accomplished. These ac-
tivities are now apportioned to sev-
eral Cabinet departments, whose re-
sponsibilities and efforts are not
harmonized and are sometimes com-
petitive. The department would take
up such matters in their proper order
and execute them systematically in
accord with broadly developed plans
and policies, minimizing waste, omis-
sions, and duplications. Such a de-
partment would effect economy by
studying the interests of the country
as a whole, and could investigate im-
partially and deal with the needs of
each section on the basis of merit,
not of political influence and expedi-
ency. This offers the only practicable
means of handling the federal gov-
ernment effectively on a budget basis,
and would be a decided step toward its
adoption.""The formation of a national de-
partment of public works would effect
economy in the design and execution
of public works projects by avoiding
conflicts and overlaps, by securing ex-
ecutives of broad business and practi-
cal knowledge, by selecting contractors
on the basis of an intimate knowledge
of their past work, by having work
competently supervised and directed
by men expert in construction and re-
lated labor problems, and by attaining
all possible speed consistent with high
standards of quality. Considering the
price the nation paid for the knowledge
and experience it gained in the war,
it would be little short of a calamity
if full advantage were not taken of
such teachings. There is vital neces-
sity for unifying the efforts of bureaux
engaged in like work, as subdivision
of similar activities has been shown
to encourage mediocrity and inaction."FURTHER TESTIMONY
ON THE LEVIATHANNEW YORK, New York—The Inter-
national Mercantile Marine Company
received the information that it would
be designated by the United States
Shipping Board, as agent for the liner
Leviathan from "E. Goodman," claim-
ing to be acting for the board's as-
sistant director of operations, accord-
ing to P. A. S. Franklin, president of
the company. Continuing his testi-
mony yesterday before the congress-
ional committee inquiring into recon-
ditioning of the vessel at a reported
cost of \$8,000,000, Mr. Franklin said
he did not know who Goodman was.
The government could make money
by operating the steamer, Mr. Frank-
lin admitted in answer to a question
of Representative Patrick H. Kelly of
Michigan, but Mr. Franklin said it
would require a large investment to
develop business.

DEXTER

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—and Summer Wear
Smart-Cool-Comfortable

Lion Collars

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UNITED SHIRT AND COLLAR CO., ALSO MAKERS OF LION SHIRTS, TROUSERS, ETC.

GENERAL GONZALES PRINCIPAL FIGURE

He Is Reported to Have Reached Agreement with General Obregon, but Apparently Himself Has Named Chief Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gen. Pablo Gonzales, whose decision not to support President Carranza made possible the overwhelming triumph of the revolutionary movement in Mexico within a few days, has apparently become the principal figure for the time being, at least, in deciding the course of events in Mexico.

It has been learned by the State Department that on Saturday General Gonzales held a conference with Gen. Alvaro Obregon, about whom the Sonora revolutionary movement had rallied at Tacubaya, just outside Mexico City. Apparently a satisfactory agreement has been reached by these men, both of whom were candidates for the presidency to succeed Mr. Carranza, but General Gonzales, according to information received at the State Department, has named most of the principal officers of the provisional government.

General Gonzales' Manifesto

It appears that General Gonzales, on April 30, issued a manifesto charging President Carranza with full responsibility for the Sonora and Obregon movements and concluding that "on the occupation of the capital and in union with all the revolutionary elements which have taken or may take part in the present movement, the most rapid method for returning to constitutional government will be evolved."

General Gonzales' manifesto was not published in the Mexico City papers until Saturday, last, but it was known here on Wednesday, last, that he had refused to support President Carranza. It is probable that his attitude was not definitely known in Mexico until about that date, for the revolution from that time forward moved rapidly to a climax, and it was on that same day that President Carranza issued his manifesto announcing his determination to retire from the presidency at the end of his constitutional term and asserting that he had favored a civilian candidate for the presidency (Yacacio Bonillas) as a compromise between the two military candidates, in order to eliminate "the menace of civil war and a military despotism." The manifesto concluded with an appeal to the revolutionists to return to the support of the government.

Mr. Carranza's Departure

This manifesto, the first admission of weakness from President Carranza, was followed on the following night by his preparations for flight. State Department messages have now confirmed press reports that Mr. Carranza left Mexico City with a considerable number of troops, in order to reach the revolutionists if possible. Unofficial information has indicated that he left Mexico City with 15 trains, the first of which departed for Veracruz at about 1 o'clock last Friday morning. Mr. Carranza, himself, according to official messages from the United States Embassy, left at 10 o'clock the same morning. The earlier trains carried troops, equipment, supplies, records, and archives. Artillery and supplies were also held in trains waiting in a Mexico City station some hours after the President had gone.

Although the troops on these trains, some 4000 or 5000 in number, were specially chosen for their probable loyalty to Mr. Carranza, on at least one train—that commanded by Gen. Juan Merigo—a revolt developed.

Supplies and Funds Captured

Gen. Guadalupe Sanchez and other revolutionary leaders active in the region through which the Veracruz railway operates presumably cut the railway line, if General Merigo was not wholly responsible, and forced Mr. Carranza and his personal escort to cut across country. The force Mr. Carranza had taken was probably sufficient to enable him to maintain headquarters at Veracruz, had he reached that city. Ten trains of equipment and supplies and one train with funds were captured by revolutionary forces, which also captured 43 cannons. The funds are given by the Mexico City press as 27,000,000 pesos (\$13,500,000). Reports that President Carranza was captured have been current but have not yet been verified. The latest information of reliable character indicates that Mr. Carranza and his remaining adherents were hemmed in by revolutionary forces between Esperanza and Apizaco, northeast of Puebla City. Mr. Carranza first was reported captured at Esperanza and later taken at Apizaco. His capture has likely taken place, although it is possible that the earlier announcements were premature. There would appear, however, to be little chance of his evading the revolutionists indefinitely, in any event. Of the several thousand troops which left Mexico City, probably not more than 200 were with the President when he was forced to leave his train.

The reports of the execution of Gens. Francisco Murguía, Candido Aguilar and Barragan, and Mr. Urquiza, are not confirmed. It is said that General Obregon has given instructions that Mr. Carranza and General Murguía shall receive respectful treatment if they are taken.

Administrative Appointments

The manifesto by General Gonzales, published in Saturday's Mexico City papers, has been followed by a statement signed by him advising the federal authorities, including the legislative and judicial branches of the government, to continue their duties, with full assurance of protection. General Gonzales has appointed Juan Sanchez Azcona to take temporary charge of the Foreign Office and Aurelia Mendivel of the Ministry of Hacienda. He is also named Director-General of Posts, Railways and Telegraph Lines, and representatives of the press daily, delegated his secretary, it now appears, to receive them and to furnish their written statements on two days recently. On the third day there was no statement, and it developed that Mr. Cabrera had started for the United States border, without notifying Mr. Carranza. This information, obtained from revolutionary sources, asserts that he was arrested in Chihuahua, but was allowed to proceed.

Francisco Villa, whose attitude was for a time in doubt, has now, it is said, assured General Obregon of his support.

AMERICAN PAPERS IN CANADA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario—This city will soon be entirely cut off by the United States publishers, if the present rate of stoppage continues. Each week sees additional magazines and papers added to the list of those which do not come past the border. The reason in each case is said to be the paper shortage and it is announced the situation will continue for an indefinite period. Bundles of the most popular magazines no longer come to the news-dealers, and even single copies to regular subscribers by mail are discontinued. The situation is being pointed out by people here as an opportunity for publishing enterprise in Canada to create a current literature that would attain temporary popularity at least, and which would lay the foundations for permanent progress along these lines later. Tons of magazines come to this city weekly from the United States in normal times.

CHINESE BOYCOTT IN HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—The local Chinese merchants' boycott of Japanese goods has become almost as extensive in Honolulu as it has been for some time in China. The proportion of Chinese stores in China which abstain from all things Japanese is given as about nine out of 10, and although it is said that the proportion here is not quite so high, it is growing daily. Some merchants have predicted that soon there will be no Japanese goods handled by the Honolulu Chinese.

CUBANS DYE STRAW HATS

HAVANA, Cuba—While this country has not yet joined the overalls campaign against the high cost of clothing, straw hats dyed black are making their appearance in rapidly increasing numbers in protest against high prices.

PRESIDENT GREETES TWO EMISSARIES

Ambassador From Belgium and Minister From Uruguay Are Received at White House—Other Envoys Will Follow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson yesterday received the Belgian Ambassador and the Uruguayan Minister, the first diplomats to have reached this country following the President's indisposition, which made it impossible for him for some months to receive their letters of credence. Other members of the diplomatic corps who have come to Washington recently will be presented to the President in the order of their arrival. The Belgian Ambassador is Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, and the Uruguayan Minister is Dr. Jacobo Varela.

The Belgian Ambassador expressed gratification at being entrusted with the mission to the United States, and recalled the part taken by the United States in the war. He thanked the President for having raised the rank of the United States Mission in Belgium to an embassy and said that in response to this testimony of esteem from the United States his sovereign had sent him here as an Ambassador.

Admission to Belgium

In reply the President expressed the admiration of the people of this country for Belgium and continued: "The United States and Belgium are widely separated geographically, but the last few years have brought us into an intimate association which rested upon our historic friendship and has developed into a relationship even more lasting."

"I have had the pleasure of personally observing the cordiality evidenced by the people of Belgium for the United States and I assure you my visit to your country will ever remain a refreshing memory."

The cordiality with which Their Majesties, your King and Queen, and His Royal Highness, the Duke of Brabant, were received by the people of America, testified that the sentiments of your country are reciprocated here. The impression which your sovereigns made upon this country when we were so fortunate to have them as our guests was universally manifest and proved that the bonds of an historic friendship have been strengthened by the vicissitudes of war and are now still further enforced by these evidences of true brotherhood in time of peace. All indications point to a continuance of our happy and pleasant relations and to circumstances which will simplify our task."

League of Nations Pleased

Dr. Jacobo Varela, Minister from Uruguay, expressed the opinion that the League of Nations, for whose creation he gave the President great credit, "will give birth to a creative force of justice, striking all imperialisms with awe."

"Our two countries, so different in might and bulk, have one ideal in common, the same passionate love of justice and identical predilection for democratic institutions and social progress," he said. "Their friendship therefore is irresistibly impelled by the dominant forces of life; nothing shall alter it and I hope that its intellectual and economic ties will ever be closer in the future."

President Wilson spoke of the friendly relations existing between Uruguay and the United States, and expressed gratification at the support the Uruguayan Government had given at the Peace Conference to the plan to "insure enduring peace."

LOANS TO RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—In the House of Commons recently, the Hon. Arthur Meighen made a most interesting statement regarding the activities of and the work accomplished by the Soldiers Settlement Board, which was generally approved by the members, although

there was strong criticism from the opposition benches. From the Minister's statement it appeared that up to March 27 approximately \$59,000,000 had been approved for loans to returned soldiers. The soldiers who had already gone on the land under the soldiers' land scheme numbered 15,232, and of these 69 had discharged their obligations in full. Under the agricultural branch close on 1000 men had completed their course of training and 600 were still undergoing training. Of the \$50,000,000 which the government was asking for the present fiscal year all but \$2,000,000 had been advanced in loans. There had been 50,000 applications and of these 36,000 had been approved, but all the loans had not yet been made. Of the loans made the average was \$3700 per soldier settler.

GREETING GIVEN BRITISH DRAPERS

Governor Coolidge, Mayor Peters and Edward A. Filene Among Speakers—Trade Methods Are Discussed by Delegates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The group of British drapers visiting this city in a tour of the country, and the Boston dry goods merchants who entertained them yesterday, agreed in their addresses, among other things, that business should not end with merchandizing, but rather that it afforded an opportunity to promote the welfare of the community individually and collectively, the world over. The delegation, which landed in New York a few days ago, is making a study of the store methods in this country. They were greeted at breakfast in the Copley-Plaza Hotel by Mayor Andrew J. Peters. The principal address was made by Edward A. Filene, who said in part:

"There is peculiar significance that the busy business men of England should leave their work to come so far from home; visits of this kind show a recognition of the fact that international understandings will make it possible to reap the benefits of peace."

"We retailers are too modest. In the years ahead, the great victories must be economic and they will be helped by the retail distributors of the world. We are held responsible for many things that came out of the war, because we are the last brick in the string, we meet the consumer face to face. These things are not our fault—the average net profit of most big stores is about 5 per cent, yet prices are high and there is restlessness in the belief that prices are rising faster than wages."

"Wages which do not buy the necessities of life are counterfeit wages and they cause discontent. They are not caused by profiteering, but by graft and carelessness. We have not paid enough attention to these things although they are costing us heavily. We must tackle the problem in a business way and see that nobody speculates in housing, food and other necessities. We must help our Mayor and be good citizens."

At luncheon, they were greeted by Gov. Calvin Coolidge. Felix Vorenberg portrayed the different types of business men the visitors would meet, contrasting the man who believes in keeping his methods a secret with the one who shares his experience with his friendly competitors.

"Distrust must give way to confidence," he said, "and confidence must go hand-in-hand with cooperation on the broadest possible plan, resulting in bringing about a feeling of security and of peace. We must remember that there are things in life more important than the material, and nothing in this world at this particular time is more important than confidence and cooperation."

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—The Naval War College will graduate a class of 31 officers on May 22. The class will be addressed by the president of the college, Rear Admiral Sims.

SOCIALISTS WORK ON THEIR PLATFORM

Church Clause Taken Out of Party Declaration—Discussion of Attitude Toward Unions—Bid Made for Farmer Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The American Socialist Party yesterday eliminated from the draft of a declaration of party fundamentals, as submitted by a committee, a phrase which the delegates believed would arouse criticism and opposition by the churches. Emphatic objection was made to any statement in the declaration which would raise the question of religious prejudices, although there was considerable expression of opinion that the clause declaring that the capitalist class "owns the workingman's churches and regulates his soul" should be allowed to remain in the document.

This, and the decision of the national convention to call attention to the party's statement of views to the United States Declaration of Independence, and a long discussion of the method by which the party should reach out for the trades unionists, occupied most of the day, and the first evening's session was held last night, when the party's declaration was still under discussion.

Presidential Ticket

The presidential ticket, with Eugene V. Debs at its head, will be nominated today. James A. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, has declined the offer of some of his friends in the convention to nominate him for vice-president on the Debs ticket. It is believed that Mr. Maurer is too closely connected with the Labor Party movement to permit him to accept a Socialist nomination.

Into its declaration the convention inserted a quotation from that part of the Declaration of Independence which declares the right of the people to change their government and to institute a new one if the old one ceases to represent it. It was argued that the people had forgotten all about the Declaration of Independence; this, Meyer London, of New York, said, was proved at Albany. That declaration was an international document, a part of the morality of the world, and could never be out of place in a Socialist document.

Victor Berger agreed that the Declaration of Independence was an international document, but so was the Decalogue, and he opposed incorporation of part of it as unnecessarily lengthening the party statement.

Right to Change Government

August Claessens, of New York, one of the expelled legislators, said the great mass of native Americans did

not know of the preamble to the Declaration of Independence. James O'Neal of New York said the men who wrote that preamble did not believe in it. No government except a Socialist government had ever derived its power "from the consent of the governed." The preamble as a whole was "bourgeois democracy" and the party should not "swallow it as a whole," although he heartily favored that part which gave the people the right to change their government.

It was this part only which was finally incorporated in the party declaration, the preliminary phrases, declaring that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, being omitted.

The clause declaring that the ruling class "owns the people's churches and regulates their souls" was stricken out as raising the question of religious prejudice.

Bid for Farmers' Vote

A phrase appealing to the farmers was inserted in the declaration. It was argued that the party had never made it clear that it sought to aid the farmer as well as the city worker. The phrase adopted was: "The capitalist class controls the markets of the world and fixes the prices of farm products."

A paragraph designed to stimulate the middle class union movement was adopted. A clause declaring that the party does not desire to establish itself as a ruling class against the interests of all other classes was preserved.

There was considerable discussion of the declaration's "preservation of the party's neutrality" toward organized labor. "Boring from within" the American Federation of Labor was urged. The convention declared that the party "does not interfere in the affairs of labor unions," but cooperates with them in all their economic struggles.

The convention acted promptly with reference to the announcement that the French government had decided to dissolve the General Federation of Labor, and sent a message to Paris protesting against this plan.

This message was read from Jules Longuet, French Socialist: "Sorry reactionary administration prevents me from bringing to the American comrades the fraternal greetings of the French party. We all welcome the nomination of Mr. Debs, hero and martyr of the American proletariat, and we expect a magnificent vote for the presidential candidate."

FIRE PATROL IS SENT OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine—The Maine Central Railroad is making special plans to place its fire patrol in commission at once. Section foremen will act as wardens under the direction of the State department.

KANSAS WAGES FOR WHEAT HARVESTERS

Farmers to Pay 70 Cents an Hour and Furnish Board and Bed—Forty Thousand Men From Outside State Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Kansas wheat harvest will begin about June 20 in the southern part of the State and about July 10 to 12 in the northern tiers of the wheat belt. This was the announcement of the state free employment bureau, following a survey of the growing crop in the wheat district. The farmers will pay 70 cents an hour for harvest work. This will include three meals, a lunch, and a good bed to sleep in. A day's work will begin at sunrise, or as soon thereafter as the dew is off the wheat, and will continue until it is too dark for further harvesting.

Following the actual harvest, will come the threshing season, and the rate of pay will remain the same, except that no lunch will be provided and the day's work will be shorter during the greater part of the threshing period. The actual harvest in Kansas lasts about one month and the threshing season continues two to three months longer.

According to the government bureau of crop estimates, Kansas had 7,750,000 acres of wheat standing on May 1 and the condition at that time indicated a yield exceeding 93,000,000 bushels. This is the second largest acreage the State has ever had ready for the harvest. The state free employment bureau estimates that approximately 40,000 men will have to be imported from outside Kansas to handle the wheat this year. This is 18,000 less than the requirements last year, when the largest wheat area the State has ever known was harvested. This requirement is in addition to the men now on the farms of the State and also in addition to those in the cities who will leave their regular work temporarily for the high wages of the harvest.

MIDSHIPMEN TO VISIT HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—The battleships Connecticut, New Hampshire, Kansas, Minnesota, South Carolina and Michigan will arrive at Honolulu between July 3 and 6, bringing the midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy on a cruise to the islands. The squadron will be commanded by Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones.

PILGRIM 50-CENT PIECE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A bill authorizing coinings of a special 50-cent piece to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims was signed yesterday by President Wilson.

WEDDING GIFTS

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INCIDENTS THAT LED TO THE GREAT WAR

Baron von Eckhardstein Shows Policy of Berlin Which Sowed the Seeds for the War Harvest of 1914

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Coming events are said to cast their shadows before them. In the few weeks that lay between the middle of March and the end of May, 1901, the seeds that led to the dreadful harvest of the Great War were sown. And, as always, the policy of Berlin, vacillating, untrustworthy in its own methods and as a consequence suspicious of others, fore-shadowed its own doom.

Baron von Eckhardstein, first secretary of the German Embassy in London at the time, lays emphasis upon this point in the volume of his memoirs that has just been published here. The Baron, since retired from active diplomatic life, was one of the best-known figures in London and Berlin political circles. Married to an Englishwoman—Miss Blundell Maple was his wife—he numbered among his closest personal friends the most brilliant figures of the period. History pulsates throughout his pages. King Edward, genial, laughing or annoyed; Cecil Rhodes, clear-headed but optimistic; Joseph Chamberlain hoping against hope, Lord Salisbury never anything but cautious and aloof—these are only a few of those who converse with the Baron at Sandringham, at "Highbury" and in convivial chambers at the Burlington Hotel in Cork Street. He is very often at Chatsworth, an intimate friend of both the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire. And, at intervals—reluctant intervals—he goes personally to Berlin and has conferences with headquarters. The secret history of Anglo-German affairs, at their most critical state is laid bare by a series of fac-simile letters, excellently photographed, and a reprint of cipher telegrams.

Fighting Windmills

The tragedy, for tragedy it is to the Baron, who resigned his post at last "weary of fighting windmills," has come interludes, diverting to any but a diplomatist, in which the irrepressible William at Berlin plays the part of clown. There are other sprightly scenes, such as that of the Duchess of Devonshire anxious to stave off a visit of Leopold of Belgium and writing post-haste that she feared the house was too full to admit of his being allotted a suite according to his rank; of the ever-wily Salisbury dodging the same monarch daily at his spa and priding himself at "being as smart as the game as Dewet," of the heirs to great kingdoms—crumbled to dust—squabbling about precedence.

The book, breathing sincerity, even if no documents were added as forcible proof, demonstrates the one salient fact of England seeking an alliance with Germany, not on one occasion, but on several; and Germany either hesitating dubiously or else repudiating advances in a way scarcely creditable to those unversed in Berlin "skittles."

Chief of these opportunities were: 1. In 1895 when Lord Salisbury proposed to the Kaiser on board his yacht in Cowes a division of the Turkish Empire between England, Germany and Austria. 2. In the spring of 1898 when Count Hatzfeld and Joseph Chamberlain were negotiating an alliance. 3. In the autumn of 1899, after the Samoa affair, negotiations this time being between Mr. Chamberlain and the Baron himself.

Germany as an Ally

During those critical days in 1901, the question of an Anglo-German-Japanese alliance was mooted. The Japanese Ambassador, Count Hayashi, went in constant fear of Russian policy in China, leaving his country only two alternatives: a Russo-Japanese war or an alliance that would settle all questions in the Far East

between Russia and Japan once and for all. Baron Eckhardstein knew "that the more the Japanese Ambassador insisted upon the dangers of a Russian alliance the more the English Cabinet would entertain proposals of securing Germany as an ally." As a matter of fact Lord Lansdowne was as much aware of the advantages of this demarche as Count Hayashi.

The man who pulled the wires in Berlin—as far as wires existed there in a taut condition at all—was Count Holstein, a suspicious Anglophobe. But this time even Count Holstein's misgivings were allayed. Events were progressing toward a satisfactory conclusion when William II suddenly remembered the reputation of "perfidie Albion." A friendly proposal from Britain demanded guarantees of good faith. He remembered—apparently in the nick of time—alleged injuries inflicted upon German property in South Africa by English artillery during the war. Nothing was simpler than to insist upon reparation being made at once—even though the British Government, already approached upon the subject, had pointed out the difficulties of ascertaining the exact amount of damage while the war was yet in progress, and promised satisfaction immediately circumstances permitted. As a second condition he demanded that England join him in insisting upon Chinese harbor-dues being doubled at once and the profits therefrom exacted as indemnity from an erring nation. Then, and then only, would proofs of British good faith be evident!

The "Splendid Isolation"

It was in conversation just after the British Government had dismissed these demands with a smile of contempt, and at the same time, of bewilderment, at such remarkable politics, that the Baron gathered from the lips of no less a person than King Edward himself what the ultimate position of Germany in European affairs must inevitably be: "As you know I and most of my ministers would gladly have gone hand in hand with Germany in colonial and other questions but it simply is impossible. Of course in all our dealings with other countries we shall do our best to avoid a blow at her interests. We desire nothing else but the world's peace and our own." And Count Hayashi heard much the same at the same time. The "splendid isolation" had begun. The chaotic end came after 15 years, but it came inevitably, irrevocably.

The short-sighted policy of Berlin put an end to what the Baron calls "a brilliant idea." Among others friendly disposed toward Germany the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire were distinguished. The Duchess herself was of German birth. Yet even she is compelled to write, in 1905: "The King says, 'can there be anything more double-dealing and stupid than the politics of your Kaiser?'—an opinion which she was reluctantly compelled to share.

One by one friends became enemies. The British temperament was amused first, and then appalled and offended by the tone emanating from Berlin. King Edward summed it up in one pithy phrase in 1902. "In England," said he, "our motto is 'fortiter in re, suaviter in modo' ('firmly in the act, and gently in the manner')." In Berlin you seem to have written the contrary on your scutcheon, 'fortiter in modo, suaviter in re,' (firmly in the manner and gently in the act.)"

Greatest Failure in History

The world has rung with the deeds that the Kaiser did. Nobody till now has taken into account all that he did not do. From both points of view one of the greatest sufferers under William II was his uncle, King Edward. On one occasion, when hearing by roundabout ways of a treaty made with the Tsar, behind his back, the King sighed and said that he considered his nephew the greatest failure in history. The treaty, as it happens, did not particularly matter, but in various personal encounters the King's patience was often tried to the utmost.

The former Kaiser yearned for nothing so much as to make the acquaintance of the Boer generals. He had already invited them to Berlin and taken no notice of repeated telegrams from the Baron to the Wilhelmstrasse warning him of the effect

upon England. The Baron's influence actually prevailed; a load was taken off the King's mind and at lunch he was in good spirits and mildly disposed toward his nephew. Not so on one other morning, when the Baron was summoned to the study at Buckingham Palace.

"What do you say to that?" asked the King when the Baron had finished reading out the greater part of a long letter from the Kaiser. Among other outspoken statements Wilhelm II spoke of the English ministers as "unmitigated noodles!"

The unhappy diplomatist first suggested passing off the matter as a joke. Then the King laughed. "I think you're about right and I'll take it as such," said he. "But unfortunately I have had to put up with worse jokes from the Kaiser than this and I have no doubt there are more to follow. How would he like it if I started calling his ministers names?"

WHITE ARMY LOSES PORT ON BLACK SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The capture of Novorossysk on the Black Sea by the Bolshevik Army, has given rise to a serious situation in that region. With the complete breakdown of General Denikin's army and the loss of the railway connecting his eastern and western front (the Rostov-Baku line) an enormous mass of booty, guns, bomb-throwers, locomotives, and railway wagons has fallen into the hands of the Reds together with huge quantities of benzine and naphtha. As a result of the operations of the last six weeks the occupation of the northern Caucasus by the Red Army is almost completed and the rich oil wells now in the hands of the Bolsheviks. General Denikin has asked the British authorities to furnish ships to transport his troops to the Crimea with as much of his supplies as can be got away to Baku on the Crimea. The rest will have to be abandoned. The warships of Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States, and Greece are standing by in the harbor to protect the evacuation.

Wireless messages report an ominous quiet in Novorossysk itself, where martial law has been declared, sporadic rifle firing occurring throughout the night. Food is scarce and money valueless and the plight of the refugees is deplorable. General Bridge has issued a notice to the Bolsheviks calling upon them to respect the allied hospital left in the city and to refrain from cruelties to the defenseless such as have been associated with their past operations, and warning them that the League of Nations is closely watching their behavior there. It is to be feared, however, that the Bolsheviks are not likely to be particularly impressed by this threat.

From the allied point of view this abandonment of the last port of the White Army between the two seas is extremely serious. It is extremely improbable that the newly constituted Caucasian republics will be able to afford any effective opposition to the southern thrust of the Bolshevik troops. At the present critical juncture of the allied negotiations with Turkey it is particularly unfortunate that the Turkish Nationalists should be deprived of the great part of the difficulties which they have hitherto experienced in establishing cooperation with the Bolsheviks.

Even were the Caucasian republics sufficiently strong to interpose a really adequate force between the Turkish rebels and the Bolsheviks there is the grave possibility of disloyalty in Azerbaijan, where intrigues have already been fomented, and where the existence of an unofficial collusion between the Nationalist forces and certain parties in Azerbaijan has been definitely established.

NEED FOR ASSISTING BRITISH FISHERIES

Industry Should Be Developed to the Utmost of Its Possibilities as it Furnishes the Cheapest Food the Nation Can Produce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has issued an unusually interesting and important report under the title of "Fisheries in the Great War," which lifts the veil of obscurity from the gallant deeds performed by fishermen at sea in war time, describes the organization of war power and ship power both for auxiliary naval service and for procuring essential food, and it draws attention to various lines of necessary or profitable development of future sea fisheries. Not less than 49 per cent of whole-time fishermen of all ages were engaged in naval service and the risks from mine and submarine were most gallantly faced.

By degrees a proportion of the fishing vessels were armed with light guns and even unarmed fishing boats did not shrink from attacking a submarine at sight. On the outbreak of war a large number of fishermen as members of the Royal Naval Reserve and Trawler Reserve were called up for service with the navy, but the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, as it was then known, represented to the Admiralty that the men, who were all trained seamen, required only the minimum period of naval training, and that they would be more usefully employed at sea catching fish than undergoing a long period of training ashore.

Fishing Permits Issued

The proposal that a system of deferred service should be instituted was accepted and put into operation by the formation of Section Y of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, whose members accepted liability for service when called upon but were permitted meanwhile to continue their civil occupation.

It was indeed necessary to impose some control on the determination of the men to fish, both to secure for them a measure of comparative safety and to comply with naval requirements, which was secured by the organization of a system of permits to fish in specified areas.

At the beginning of the war the fishermen and the navy did not always view the necessities of the situation in complete accord but this was effectively changed by experience gained in common service.

Fish Supplies Diminish

The war inevitably caused a great diminution in the quantity of fish supplied, the average supplies in 1918 being practically one-third of the pre-war landings, but it is interesting to note that the value of the supplies increased something like four times as much, the average value of fish per cwt in 1914 being given as 15s. 6d. whereas in 1918 it reached the figure of £3.

In 1915 the board took up the matter of importing frozen fish from Newfoundland and Canada, but as no general desire for supplies was manifested it did not proceed further. Nevertheless, there was considerable development of importation by private enterprise, during the war, and the possibility of supplementary home supplies of fish from Canada and Newfoundland was never lost sight of. Toward the end of 1917 the board put forward proposals for the regular importation of a certain quantity of fish in lieu of meat from the dominions for the civilian population of Great Britain.

Stimulus Given to Industry

The report states that the experience of the war has given a world-wide stimulus to enterprise in fishing and

strikes a warning note as to the alleged replenishment of the fishing grounds in consequence of the war, and says that it remains to be seen whether the prediction will be borne out by landings in excess of those of the record year 1913.

The British herring industry has mainly depended upon the export trade for its success in the past, and unless more settled conditions are established abroad the outlook is not promising. Investigation at sea, which was almost suspended during the war is of the utmost importance regarding the international exploitation of the sea.

Motor Engines Installed

Efforts for increasing the productivity of the fisheries and the welfare of their workers has not, however, been entirely suspended during the war. Motor engines have been installed in over 200 cases, which free the fishing boats from dependence on wind and tide, and modest but promising progress has been made in insuring fishing vessels against ordinary risks, while the improvement of small harbors, another urgent need, has been furthered by conferences held to discuss the administration of the Small Harbors Act of 1914 which are expected to bear useful fruit.

The report closes with the remark that it is urgent that the fishing industry should be developed to the utmost of its possibilities; not merely because it furnishes in abundance the cheapest food the nation can produce, but because it creates and develops certain invaluable traits of character and aptitudes which are the almost unique possession of fishermen, and may justly be claimed a vital industry of an island race.

END OF COMPULSORY SERVICE IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Termination of compulsory service in the British Army is indicated in an army order recently issued from the War Office, which reads in part as follows:

Termination of Compulsory Service in the Army.—Part I. Abolition of Class Z of the Army Reserve. (1) All soldiers in Class Z of the Army Reserve will be deemed to have been discharged as from March 31, 1920. Army Form Z 21 in possession of a Class Z reservist, serving on a duration of the war engagement, will constitute a final discharge certificate (except as provided for in sub-paragraph (b) (ii) of paragraph 415, King's Regulations, as amended by Army Order 384 of 1919), and the date of discharge will be inserted on that Army Form if returned to the Officer in Charge by any man who so desires. Part II. Arrangements for Termination of Compulsory Service in the Army. All warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men serving on duration of war engagements, or who were called up under the Military Service Acts, will be dispatched from their present station or theater by March 31 for demobilization, subject to the necessary transport being available, with certain exceptions.

DELIVERY BY PARACHUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Air Ministry has announced that, in an amendment to the air navigation regulations, licenses may now be obtained to drop packages by parachute. The amendment reads: "An amendment to the air navigation regulations dated 30th March provides that the Secretary of State may, on application being made to him, grant licenses to firms engaged in the aircraft industry, authorizing the dropping of packages by parachutes from aircraft on to dropping grounds approved by him for the purpose, subject to such conditions and for such time as may be specified in the license, and subject also to any directions issued by the Secretary of State for the purpose of supplementing or giving full effect to this proviso."

A MASARYK VIEW OF TZECH STATE

President, Addressing Legionaries, Asks for Fair Criticism in View of New State's Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—President Masaryk recently paid a visit to the Jan Hus regiment of Tzecho-Slovak legionaries in their barracks at Prague. On that occasion he delivered a remarkable address in which he touched upon a number of topical questions concerning both the legionaries themselves and the Tzecho-Slovak nation and state in general. In the course of his remarks he said:

"One of your number was just telling me that many of you, perhaps the majority, are disappointed with what you have found here. To be disappointed does not, in itself, decide as to the justification for your disappointment. There is a great and natural difference between a soldier, between a gallant fighter in the field, and the formation of a Republican State. I can see that, and I am experiencing what it means to create a military administration, with all its legal machinery. These circumstances are quite different from those under which you have lived.

Political and Social Revolution

"There is a great difference between carrying out a political revolution and a social one. A political revolution which overthrows dynasties, together with everything that depends upon them, is not so difficult a matter; it can be done overnight, and of this we have examples from history. But to carry through a social revolution is quite a different matter. It means a change of labor, a change of life, not merely the removal of certain sections.

"Also it is not merely a question of change in ownership, which is a simple matter and for which we have the power, but the question is, how will the land be cultivated, who will cultivate it when it has been distributed, and what means are there for cultivation since the war has destroyed nearly everything we had. What is needed is to provide the possibility and the means for work. It is not sufficient merely to want land. That is the position as regards agriculture, and it is the same as far as industrial affairs are concerned.

New Forms of Labor

"The point at issue is that of new forms of labor and not merely one of ownership. What we must aim at is to achieve something higher by means of this revolution. The state as a whole must pass through the process of social revolution. I must ask you only to consider that. You had your experiences in Russia and you saw what happened there. You say that you have been disappointed.

"I have been keeping watch for nearly 18 months and have been exerting all my endeavors to try and get ourselves clear of this Austrianism or whatever you like to call it. Be fair in your criticism; our state is 1500 years old, a period of unshaken continuity. That is quite a different thing from a state which we are only just in the act of developing. Just bear that in mind, and therefore I say that we must first have a few years behind us for these foundations, these original forms, to be made stable.

"The same phenomena are to be observed everywhere else, even in the

countries which were victorious and in the neutral countries. Everywhere you will find high prices and the lack of materials, as well as moral degeneration. For the war was an anarchy and it produced the same effects everywhere, I say therefore that you must observe calmly and not indulge in wholesale accusations when you criticize."

SOUTH AFRICA AWAITS FINANCIAL SURPLUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

From its South African News Office
CAPETOWN, Cape Colony—Estimates submitted in the Senate of additional expenditure from revenue during the current financial year involve a sum of £1,710,377, making in all a total of £24,500,000. A great portion of this addition is due to adjustments and increases of salaries and allowances throughout the public service in accordance with the report of the Public Service Commission. A quarter of a million is required to make good the estimated deficit on the Transvaal public service pension fund as at March 31, 1919, while certain financial adjustments in the Cape Provincial Administration involve £135,000. Special interest attaches to the sum of £16,234 set down for the Union's contribution toward the expenses of the League of Nations Secretariat.

The Cape Times says that, judging from the latest returns of revenue the total yield from all revenue sources will exceed £1,000,000 for the current financial year may reasonably be expected. Additional estimates of expenditure from revenue of the railways and harbors account show a total of £2,792,837, bringing the total of the revised estimate for the current year to £23,237,653, chiefly accounted for by the increases in pay. The probabilities point to a deficit on the railway account of about £1,000,000.

The annual report of Sir W. Hoy, general manager of the Union Railways, touches on all phases of South African industries, and the vast riches and resources of the great country, for whose development he is such an untiring advocate. He says the Union stands today on the threshold of a great future. Unlike many other countries more severely stricken, South Africa has emerged from the war in a sound financial position, with taxation comparatively light. Economically, her destiny is in her own hands, and her agricultural and industrial prospects have never been brighter. There is a strong demand for her products and she is rich in raw materials of vast variety. She occupies a peculiarly favorable geographical position as a distributing center—a half-way house between east and west. Her harbors are in the center of the great trade routes. Her unskilled labor supply is abundant and adaptable, and in view of the burden likely to be imposed upon European industry for some time to come by the high cost and scarcity of coal, high sea freights, and heavy taxation, and of the increasing scope of the South African market, there is evidence that, given reasonable encouragement, overseas manufacturers may seek to establish works in South Africa. The country offers unique advantages, especially to those catering for markets in the southern hemisphere. Coal is cheap and abundant, and electric current for industrial purposes is available at all the large centers at comparatively low rates.

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ST. PAUL—387 Robert St. at Sixth.

CLEVELAND—600 Euclid Avenue, entrance Colonial Arcade (after June 1)

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TRANSPORT WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN

Sir Eric Geddes Says Ministry
Aims at Coordination to
Effect Economy in Working

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In an interview
accorded to a press representative of the
Ministry of Transport, Sir Eric
Geddes, explained the working of his
ministry regarding the future develop-
ment of transport in Great Britain.

The Minister said that he considered
in view of the confusion prevailing at
the time of constitution of the Min-
istry of Transport, that he had made a
good beginning, and he thought the
development department which aimed
preeminently at coordination, in order
to effect true economy in working,
was likely to do particularly useful
work. Standardization he considered
a vital necessity in economical work-
ing, as at present, owing to differences
in construction and the system of
pooling wages in force on railways,
the question of spare parts is an ex-
tremely difficult one.

Standardizing Signals

Standardization of locomotives and
wagons could not be carried out in a
hurry for obvious reasons connected
with the capacity of already existing
roads and bridges, but by the reduction
in the number of types and the
interchangeability of parts great econ-
omy could certainly be effected. The
Minister added that the mechanical
engineering department was also con-
sidering the standardization of sig-
naling apparatus and of economy in
the production and use of everything
of a mechanical nature connected
with transport.

Turning to the question of roads,
Sir Eric pointed out that the Ministry
had taken over the duties and pow-
ers of the Road Board, and had made
large grants for the construction and
improvement of existing arterial
roads, the widening and construction
of bridges and the purchase of plant
required for highway purposes. He
hoped that before next autumn they
would have finished classifying the
roads of the country, and he should
recommend a new basis of taxation
for raising revenues for highway
purposes, making road users con-
tributable for the maintenance of the
highways.

Mapping Out the Roads

Classified roads of national impor-
tance would be eligible for grants to
lighten the burden imposed on high-
way authorities owing to the great in-
crease in through traffic foreign to the
rating area. Sir Eric emphasized the
importance of mapping out the roads
of the future even though, owing to
shortage of material and the housing
problem, many schemes would have to
be postponed, and pointed out the real
economy of working by plan. In many
cases the construction of arterial
roads round London would involve the
demolition of comparatively new prop-
erty, but he hoped that the cooperation
of the local authorities through whose
areas the future highways would pass,
and the officers of the Roads Depart-
ment, would be able to avoid similar
mistakes being made in future
schemes.

Sir Eric outlined a number of im-
portant schemes to be carried out in
and around London directly the hous-
ing problem became less acute, and in
conclusion said that even if the work
took a whole generation to complete
it would be amply worth while; and
meantime they had at least begun the
work.

VALID CONTRACT AND SOUTH AFRICAN LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—A legal
point of far-reaching importance in
the Union of South Africa, which has
caused a great deal of difficulty in
the past owing to the fact that a con-
flict of opinion existed between the
Benches of the Cape Colony on the
one hand and the Orange River
Colony and the Transvaal on the
other, has now been definitely set at
rest by the appellate division of the
Supreme Court in a judgment in the
recent case of *Conradie vs. Russouw*.
According to the authorities on
Roman-Dutch law one of the
essentials to the validity of every con-
tract, except that of donation, was
"justa causa," or to give the Dutch
equivalent, "redelyke oorzaak." The
Cape courts had held that this "causa,"
or "oorzaak," meant valuable consid-
eration, whereas the Transvaal and
Orange River Colony courts decided
that the English equivalent of these
words was reasonable cause. For a
period of years the controversy waxed
fast and furious, the opposing argu-
ments being set forth in a long series
of decisions on either side.

The practical effect of this posi-
tion was that in the Orange River
Colony and Transvaal courts a simple
promise, if deliberately made with
the intention of binding oneself, was
enforceable, but in the Cape courts it
was actionable only if the person
seeking to enforce it had stipulated in
return to give a quid pro quo or at
least—to use an English law term—a
"peppercorn consideration."

As stated previously this has now
all been set at rest, and the position
is that the judges of appeal have
affirmed the Transvaal and Orange
Free State view and "are agreed upon
the general rule that agreements
seriously and deliberately made are
enforceable at law."

Reference was made in the course
of judgment to the Privy Council case
of *Jayawickreme (L. T. 1913, 499)*, in
which it was held on appeal from the
Supreme Court of Ceylon that the
"justa causa debendi" of the Roman-
Dutch system of law sufficient to
sustain a promise is far wider than

what the English law would regard
as a good consideration for the
promise.

It is noteworthy, too, that in an
article entitled "Causa and Consider-
ation in the Law of Contracts," which
appeared in the May, 1919, number of
the *Yale Law Journal*, Professor
Lorenson of Yale University arrives
at the conclusion that "The Anglo-
American doctrine that an agreement,
in order to be enforceable, must be
clothed in a solemn form or be sup-
ported by a consideration, cannot, at
least as regards the element of con-
sideration, be justified on theory. Agreements
which are physically possible
and legally permissible should, on principle,
be enforceable, although there is no valuable
consideration if it was the intention of
the parties to assume legal relations."
It remains to be said that the South
African decision is approved by the
profession here generally, and it will
no doubt appeal to the layman as
being in accord with common sense
and sound morals.

BANK STAFFS DEMAND BETTER CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its South African News Office

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal.—The
South African Society of Bank Officials
held a crowded meeting here recently,
when much dissatisfaction with ex-
isting conditions as to salaries and
banking hours was expressed by dele-
gates from various centers. After
resolutions demanding increased pay
had been passed it was resolved "That,
failing a satisfactory assurance from
the government within a reasonable
time as to the immediate introduction
of legislation compelling recognition,
the general council be empowered to
take a ballot as to the advisability of
ceasing work until recognition and
the foregoing increases in salary are
conceded."

"Further that the press be asked to
inform the public that the patience of
the society's members is exhausted,
that for the past four years they have
tried every possible means of convinc-
ing the managements of the right of
educated and responsible men to have
some say in the conditions under which
they work and live without success,
and that in the event of the cessation
of work ensuing paralysis of the coun-
try's trade will be entirely due to the
antediluvian outlook and pigheaded
policy of bank managements and fur-
ther that their repeated refusals to
discuss their methods of dealing with
their staffs affords proof of the un-
satisfactory nature of such methods,
and in itself is complete justification
of the society's demand that such a
state of affairs should be terminated
forthwith."

SUBSTANTIAL GAINS IN BRITISH REVENUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Exchequer
returns for the financial year show
that the total revenue of the United
Kingdom for the year was £3,339,-
571,381 an increase of £450,550,566
compared with the preceding financial
year.

The total expenditure chargeable
against revenue was £1,665,772,928, a
decrease of £913,528,260 compared
with the preceding year.

All sources of revenue show an in-
crease with the exception of land
duties and crown lands. The principal
items of revenue in round figures are:

	Inc.	millions millions
Customs	149	46½
Excise	133½	74
Estate duties	50	10
Property and income tax in- cluding supertax	259	68
Excess Profits Duties	290	5
Postal Service	31	1½
Telegraph Service	4½	1
Telephone Service	1½	1½
Miscellaneous	280½	228½

Under the heading "Miscellaneous"
are included war contributions and
receipts from sales of war property
and from trading undertakings.

The outstanding items under ex-
penditure are:

	Inc.	millions millions
Supply Services	1,317	580
Interest on war debt	380	62
Permanent charge of debt	23½	
Payments local taxation ac.	19	1

*Decrease.

PREMIER OPPOSES SESSIONAL INDEMNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The Hon. E. C.
Drury, Premier of Ontario, had
his stiffest battle so far in the Legis-
lature since his return to power when
he declared his unalterable opposition
to any increase at present in the ses-
sional indemnity paid to members. The
debate started at 10 o'clock in the
evening and lasted to 1:30 o'clock in
the morning. Most of the opposition
came from the Premier's own follow-
ers in the house, and party lines alto-
gether disappeared during the discus-
sion.

A round robin was recently circu-
lated among the members, signed by
79 and presented to Mr. Drury, asking
for an increase in the sessional in-
demnities from \$1400 to \$2500. Only
17 members, outside Cabinet minis-
ters and the two Opposition leaders,
did not sign.

While the House was in committee
of supply, Mr. Drury made the follow-
ing statement: "I believe that the
government cannot consider at this
session the indemnity increase asked
for in the round robin. The House
knows the need for economy. We can-
not increase the indemnity and ar-
range that it should pass at the first
session of the present Parliament, ex-
pecting that the people would forget
all about it before the next general
election. The members have my sym-
pathies during these days of the high
cost of living, but we should go back

AS A MONARCHIST SEES PORTUGAL

Paiva Couceiro Says Bankruptcy
and Bolshevism Are the Dan-
gers Threatening the Country

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—Paiva Couceiro,
the military and political leader of
the Portuguese revolutionary movement
last year when the monarchy was pro-
claimed in Oporto, has recently made
known his views on the present situa-
tion in the country. He says that two
great dangers threaten Portugal at
the present time, and both are im-
minent: they are bankruptcy and Bol-
shevism. The gold reserve at the state
bank was only about one-fiftieth of
the fiduciary circulation, and the an-
nual interest on the floating and con-
solidated debt amounted to half of

the income through taxation. For the
preservation of some parties and for
the overthrow of others the number
of public officials had been raised by
the state to 60,000. As Portugal did
not produce enough for the national
sustenance it was necessary to make
purchases abroad with depreciated
money. This situation favored specu-
lators, and money, so easily and badly
earned in this way, brought about the
wanton display of luxury and at the
same time induced the gambling which
had been a disgrace to the country.

How could the germination of revo-
lutionary ideas be avoided in such
circumstances? Extremist sections
glorified Bolshevism and declared
themselves in sympathy with the Rus-
sian revolution; the régime was
threatened by forces which it had it-
self let loose. It was that régime
which had brought about the anarch-
ist education of the country, and now
it was wanting in the strength of au-
thority to oppose itself to the menace
of the Soviets. Anarchist ideas had
taken possession of the working
classes and had spread throughout the

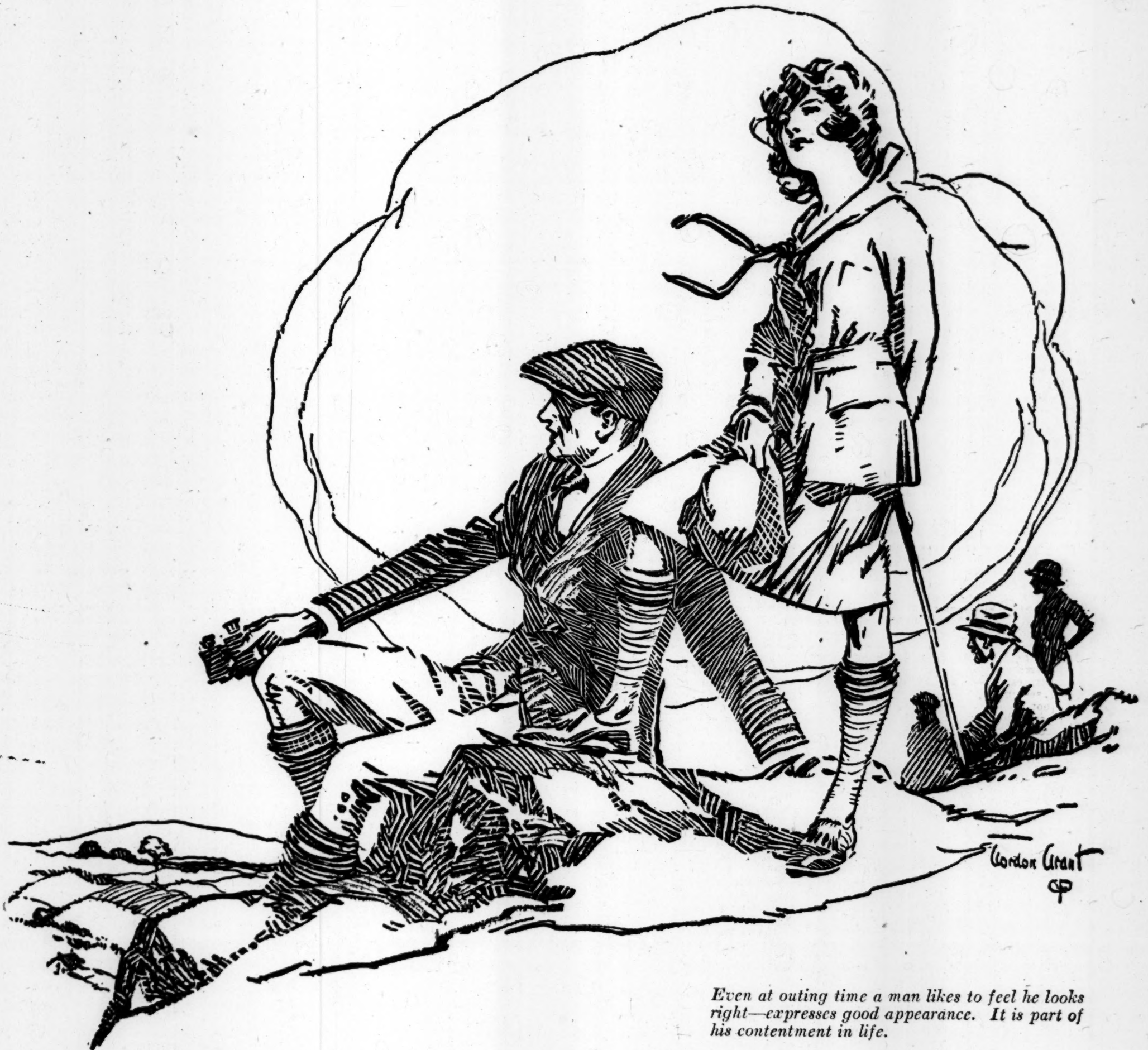
country. While the Conservatives, di-
vided as to the best tactics to follow,
remained inactive, from the monarch-
ists up to the moderate Republicans,
all the revolutionary forces were dis-
posed for decisive action.

The real initiative, says Paiva
Couceiro, will not be that of Portugal.
Portuguese Bolshevism will be no
more than an instrument of interna-
tional Bolshevism. The Russians and
the Germans also had prepared the
detonator by which they expected to
produce an enormous explosion. When
the western nations had succeeded in
convincing themselves that the main-
tenance of order in Portugal was a
matter of general importance the ele-
ments of order would recover that
confidence in which they were want-
ing today, and would unite to oppose
an unbreakable barrier to the danger
that existed. "There is still time,"
says the monarchist leader at the end
of this remarkable statement. It is
such declarations as this that lead
the government to state that his ob-
ject is to provoke foreign interven-
tion.

TRANSMISSION OF MUSIC BY RADIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—The
transmission of music by radio was
successfully accomplished here by the
University of Pittsburgh, cooperating
with Carnegie Institute of Technology,
and dancers in a hall half a mile away
from the orchestra danced two num-
bers to the tunes rendered by wireless.
The orchestra sat in Central Hall
of Carnegie Institute of Technology,
while students of University of Pitts-
burgh gathered in Heinz House, half
a mile away by direct route, but a
mile by the roundabout course over
which the music was conveyed.

Prof. Edwin R. Rath, in the experi-
mental radio station at the university,
conceived the idea of transferring the
music by the use of a magnavox and
two strings of electric wires. The
sound of the drums was destroyed, the
receiver apparently being adjusted
only to take the sound waves of the
horn and stringed instruments.



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MANDATE OVER ARMENIA IS URGED

Acceptance by United States Would Pay Spiritual, Moral, and Material Dividends, Says Prof. H. H. Dadourian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut — Acceptance by the United States of a mandate over Armenia would pay spiritual, moral and material dividends to this country, in the opinion of Prof. H. H. Dadourian, of Trinity College, an authority on Near Eastern affairs. The invitation of the Allies to take over the suzerainty of the new nation is not a diplomatic trick which will lead a white elephant on the hands of the United States, but a genuine attempt on the part of the associated powers to give expression to the aspirations of the Armenians, he believes. On the other hand, the present Armenian republic will become a small landlocked state encircled by traditional enemies and will probably succumb to their aggression. It is evident, therefore, that unless help is extended shortly the future of the Armenian race will be black indeed. The Allies are finding themselves in no position to extend this help to the most hard pressed of all the small nations freed as a result of the world war, and have asked the United States to undertake helping Armenia during its formative period.

"A great deal of the opposition against the mandate idea is due to the fact that this question was linked with others which have no direct bearing on it. For instance, the question of putting Armenia on her feet was joined with that of the League of Nations. The two are quite distinct and separate. Even if the League of Nations had not been proposed at the peace conference, the question of the safety of the newly liberated small nations could not have been avoided by the conference. The present Armenian question is a direct result of the winning of the great war and should be looked at from that angle.

Future of Constantinople
"Again, the Armenian question was connected with that of the future of Constantinople and the mandate over Armenia was conditioned on a mandate over Constantinople and possibly with one covering the rest of the former Ottoman Empire. With the San Remo conference these complications have been practically removed. The Allies have asked this country to assume the mandate, without making any reference to the League of Nations. They have practically settled the status of Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, Smyrna, Thrace, and Constantinople so that the only outstanding question is that of United Armenia.

"The Allies have again appealed to the United States and have asked President Wilson to fix the boundaries of Armenia," says Professor Dadourian. "It is expected that if he undertakes the task of fixing the boundaries he will recommend to the Senate either to assume the Armenian mandate or to extend material help to the de facto government of Armenia to enable it to keep the Turk outside the new republic's boundaries.

"Both the United States and allied governments have formally recognized Armenian independence and the de facto government of the new republic. Why then this question of a mandate? The answer is as direct and simple as the question itself. In 1890 the Turkish Government adopted the policy of converting the lands of the Ottoman Empire into a homogeneous Muhammadan country by exterminating subject Christian nations. In order to put this policy into effect they carried out the massacres of 1894-96, 1909, 1915-18 and 1920. As a result we find at present that practically all the Armenians of central and southwestern Armenia (Cilicia) have been either killed outright or driven from their homes.

Northeastern Armenia
"Considerable of northeastern (Russian) Armenia is occupied by the Tartar Republic of Azerbaijan. Of the 2,000,000 Armenians who have survived the policy of extermination only about one-half live within the very limited area which the Armenian Republic has been able to hold against the Turk-Tartar-Kurd combination. Without external assistance it is impossible for Armenians who are either refugees or émigrés by compulsion, living in hostile Turkish or Tartar environment, to return within the boundaries of United Armenia against the armed resistance of the Turks.

"Without help it is practically certain that these million Armenians will

perish, as a result of further massacres and famine.

"It has been intimated that the Allies have secured for themselves the richest part of the former Turkish Empire and are anxious to load on the United States the least desirable section. This is far from being the case, because if this country undertakes the mandate Armenia will include the area covered by the present Republic, the Armenian vilayets of the old Ottoman Empire, and Cilicia, which are richer in natural resources and of greater commercial importance than Syria and Mesopotamia combined. United Armenia contains the rich alluvial plains of Cilicia, where cotton and wheat grow in abundance, has vast possibilities for water power development and has a great amount of mineral resources. It contains the most important section of the Baghdad railway with its two Mediterranean terminals and consequently it forms the portal through which the major part of the commerce of the future from western and central Asia will pass.

"It is also stated that control of Constantinople and the straits is necessary for the power which takes the Armenian mandate. This would be true if Armenia were to be confined to the northeastern part and if the Turks were to be absolute masters of Constantinople and the straits. But the allied and associated powers will be in control of the Bosphorus and furthermore, if the United States assumes the mandate, Armenia will have ports on the Mediterranean. The only serious objection to this country's taking the mandate is that of being mixed up in European politics. But this objection is more apparent than real. Since 1914 the position of this country in the affairs of the world has undergone a complete change. Instead of being a debtor nation to the principal powers we have become the creditor nation of the world. Those of us who have business interests know well that we cannot be the principal shareholder of a company and have no interest in the affairs of that company. The analogy may not be perfect, but its implication is very true.

Two Courses Presented

"We have before us just now two courses, either to let Europe alone and be drawn into conflicts none of our making, or by taking part in European affairs to minimize the chances of future conflict. If we are anxious to diminish the chances of future wars we can accomplish this most effectively by eliminating the causes of war. In the last 100 years most of the wars, with the world war not excepted, originated in the Near East. General Harbord has called Turkey the 'war-infection center' of the world. No more practical step can be taken toward minimizing the chances of war than by cleaning this 'war-infection center.'

"If the United States does not undertake the mandate, Armenia will be left at the mercy of the Turks. It does not take a great deal of imagination to predict the result. The extermination of 2,000,000 Armenians might not be an irretrievable loss to a world with 1,500,000,000 people in it. But the precedent it established would have far-reaching effect upon the future of the world. It would mark the greatest injustice of history. It would mean that the allied and associated powers, after having won the greatest struggle in history, had left to be completely annihilated a gallant little nation which sacrificed 40 per cent of her population on the altar of the allied cause.

"The moral issue involved in the Armenian question is of greater importance than the question of a million or two people on the earth. The Allies and the United States cannot afford to ignore this fact because a gross injustice cannot be done to a people without endangering the morale of the nations of the world."

OIL DISCOVERY IN ARKANSAS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—Oil in paying quantity is believed to have been found at the S. S. Hunter well near Stephens, Arkansas, in Ouachita County.

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Mattress Protectors will keep your mattresses clean and perfectly sanitary under all conditions. Mattress Protectors are light in weight, cover the mattress like a blanket, easily washed, good as new. Once used we are sure no housekeeper would be without them. Not a luxury but a necessity. We have sold over a million Mattress Protectors to families who know. Sold by first class department stores.

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DRY LAW HELD AS WILL OF MAJORITY

Anti-Saloon League Official Protests Anonymous Circular Purporting to Show That Minority of Vote Won Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Purporting to show that national prohibition is an expression of the will of the minority and that the state legislatures which ratified the national prohibition amendment did so in spite of the people rather than in accord with their wishes, a printed sheet is being widely circulated," says Orville S. Poland, attorney of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. "It is natural that any statement so palpably false should be anonymous."

"It is generally recognized by students of government that the securing of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States is the most difficult matter of legislative procedure in the world. The first essential step is a two-thirds vote of both branches of Congress. It is a matter of record that in 133 years some 3000 amendments to the Constitution have been proposed and yet out of this number two-thirds vote and have been submitted to the Legislatures of the several states. The Eighteenth Amendment was submitted by a Congress very largely elected on that issue.

Ratification of Amendment

"The next essential step was the ratification of the Amendment by a majority vote of both branches of the legislatures of three-fourths of the states. In other words all that it was necessary for the liquor interests to do was to secure a majority in one branch in 15 different states while the drys had to secure a majority in both branches in 36 states or a total of 72 branches. As a matter of fact they not only secured a majority in 72 branches but they secured a majority in 91 branches. The total vote of the legislatures of the 45 states which ratified was 5027 to 1247.

"Much has been made of the fact that no referendum was taken on the question of ratification. This specious argument has been advanced in spite of the fact that the Constitution of the United States requires that ratification shall be by the legislatures of the several states and in spite of the fact that the 17 amendments adopted prior to the prohibition amendment were all ratified by legislative action and in spite of the fact that, in nearly all of the states that had referendum laws, a referendum was held unconstitutional by the supreme courts. Emphasis is placed on the fact that in Ohio where a referendum was had upon ratification that on the face of the returns the action of the Legislature in ratifying was repudiated. The figures were not given. The wet majority on this question was less than 500, while the majority at the same election against the repeal of state-wide prohibition was 40,000.

Regard For Constituencies

"From reading the anonymous sheet one would be led to believe that the legislatures voted without regard to the wishes of their constituencies and yet 86.1 per cent of the population in

the first 36 states to ratify lived in dry territory and in the same 36 states 95.6 per cent of the territory was dry. It would seem the fair presumption that the legislators in these states were close enough to their constituents to know something of their sentiments. They at least voted with some assurance because in six states the vote in both houses for ratification was unanimous and in nine other states the vote was unanimous in one of the branches.

"Iowa has been singled out as a state which defeated constitutional prohibition only to have its Legislature ratify national prohibition. Iowa has state-wide statutory prohibition. It might be fair to set over against Iowa the experience of Texas where statutory prohibition was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that State and in order to rectify the limitations in the state constitution, the people passed an amendment to their constitution by a tremendous majority. And only recently former United States Senator Bailey, running in that State on a wet platform, is reported to have secured but 49 out of a possible 1400 delegates to the state convention. In 1918, Michigan went dry by a popular majority of 58,000. In 1919, Michigan defeated an attempt to foist beer and wine upon the people of that State and remained dry by a majority of 207,000.

"When the prohibition amendment was submitted there were 28 states enjoying state-wide prohibition. By the time it was ratified there were 34. But four states within ten years have taken any backward step in prohibition legislation and all of these four have since redeemed themselves by adopting state-wide prohibition and ratifying the prohibition amendment. If anything more is needed to show the trend of public opinion it is only necessary to say that 47 of the 48 states of the Union have adopted some manner of prohibition legislation within the last ten years."

CANADA SELECTS MEMORIAL SITES

OTTAWA, Ontario—A report of the special committee appointed to consider the question of war memorials has been submitted to the Canadian Parliament. The committee consisted of representatives of the returned soldiers, of colleges and architectural societies, together with governmental officials. The eight sites which have been selected for the memorials in Belgium are, St. Julien Farm, Passchendaele, and at Hill 62, and Observatory Ridge, which were presented by the Belgian Government. Comte de Franqueville, Mayor of Bourlon, presented a site at Bourlon Wood, whilst four other situations at Hill 145, Vimy, at the cross roads of Dury at Gourcellette and Hospital Wood, between Caix and La Quesnel, have been secured by the committee at a cost of \$1500.

Included in the report and recommendations of the committee is that of Prof. Percy E. Nobbs, professor of architecture at McGill University, on the competition for design for the proposed memorials, the total cost of which is roughly estimated at \$1,500,000. The committee recommended that Brigadier-General Hughes should proceed overseas for the purpose of taking preparatory steps toward construction, especially of roads leading to those sites which are off the roadway.

VIEWSON WATER POWER ARE ASKED

List of 10 Questions Submitted to Candidates for Maine Gubernatorial Nominations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
YARMOUTH, Maine — Announcing that it believes the question of Maine's water powers to be the most important one before the people of the State, the Yarmouth Board of Trade has sent an open letter to the candidates for Democratic and Republican nominations for Governor of Maine asking them to answer 10 questions relating to the issue. They are as follows:

"Do you believe in keeping within the State the hydro-electric power that is or shall hereafter be developed from Maine's water powers?"

"Will you support the State's policy of attaching the Baxter amendment to all water power charters, new or old, and to all amended charters, in order to absolutely prevent the shipment of electricity beyond the limits of the State?"

"Do you believe that the lakes and storage reservoirs of Maine, which are the sources of Maine's water powers, should be under state control, or under the control of private corporations?"

"Will you favor the purchase by the State of such of these storage reservoirs as can be acquired on the basis of a sound business investment?"

"Do you believe that the undeveloped water powers of Maine should be acquired and developed by the State for the benefit of the people of the State, if this can be done on the basis of a sound business investment?"

"Will you favor a constitutional amendment, if such an amendment is necessary, which will give the State the power and right to acquire and develop the storage reservoirs and the undeveloped water powers of the State?"

"Do you believe that the question of the taxation of the storage reservoirs and water powers now owned by private corporations is one that should be thoroughly investigated in order to determine if they are bearing their share of the burden of taxation?"

"Do you believe that it is right for the State to grant exclusive monopolies to hydro-electric power companies so that there can be no competition in the sale of electricity in the towns and cities of the State?"

"Will you favor a law repealing these monopolies so that Maine people

may buy electricity in the open market?"

MANY FARMERS ARE INCORPORATING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—A movement is on foot among western farmers to incorporate their holdings. This is confined naturally to those having large acreages. In Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri are a number of grain and stock farmers who have from 2000 to 10,000 acres, in a body, which they have operated personally. The principal object is to secure ample working capital, always a difficult proposition as bankers insist upon looking on such loans as to individuals and are not as liberal in their dealings because of this fact as they are with incorporated business enterprises. The farm owners propose to meet this situation by becoming big business corporations themselves.

Three thousand acres of good land in either of the four states will represent values in excess of a million dollars. The cash value of the crops raised on that number of acres will often reach a total of \$100,000 a year. As a corporation with liberal credit at the bank these crops can be held for better markets or fed into the market as business prudence dictates, whereas the average farmer must, unless he has a cash reserve, sell them as soon as they are in shape.

Incorporation is popular with those farmers who make a specialty of blooded cattle, horses, hogs and mules. These have no crops to market, and in fact are heavy buyers of feed. The plans embrace the offering of stock through the usual brokerage channels, and a form of business organization like those of industrial or commercial corporations.

PLAN TO IMPROVE OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Ottawa improvement commission, the body which has for its main object the beautifying of Ottawa, has issued a report in the course of which it states that the commissioners have examined sites for an aviation landing field and decided that the most suitable was the 400 acres just east of the Rockcliffe rifle range. Appeal will have to be made to the government for the use of this property for the purpose indicated, but it is thought the government will readily give its consent.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

County to Save \$8000 a Year
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GOSHEN, New York—Orange County is going to save approximately \$8000 a year through the closing of the jail at Newburgh on July 1, according to a decision reached by the board of supervisors of the county, which recently held a session here. The prohibition law has so decreased the number of inmates of this institution that a further continuance is held to be unnecessary and uneconomical. The few prisoners which this jail contains will be transferred to the jail here and similar action will be taken with regard to commitments in the future.

Prohibition a Gain to Labor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That prohibition is bringing large economic benefits to Labor is being recognized generally throughout the United States. "What effect does prohibition have upon wages?" says an editorial in The American Issue, the publication of the Anti-Saloon League of America. "Before the coming of prohibition, the liquor interests threw fits over the great number of men who would lose their jobs should prohibition prevail. Throwing multitudes of men out of work glutted the labor market. A glutted labor market depreciates the wage scale. That was the theory. Prohibition has come. What are the facts? In 10 years the average increase in wages paid American workmen in prohibition states was 103 per cent; in partial prohibition states, 77 per cent; in wet states, 61 per cent."

"Government statistics show that of all the American industries, the manufacture of liquor stands at the very bottom of the list as a wage payer. The same amount of capital invested in, for example, the manufacture of shoes, would employ 26 times as many men as it would if employed in distilling or brewing. This low wage scale of the liquor manufacturer exerts, the above figures show, a depressing effect upon wages generally. This fact is being made increasingly apparent to the laboring men, especially organized Labor. Workingmen are coming to recognize that prohibition is exerting a highly beneficial effect upon wages and labor conditions generally. Temperance sentiment is making great progress in Labor circles. In some sections, organized Labor is getting squarely behind the prohibition movement as the paramount issue in the program of bettering the conditions of the working classes."

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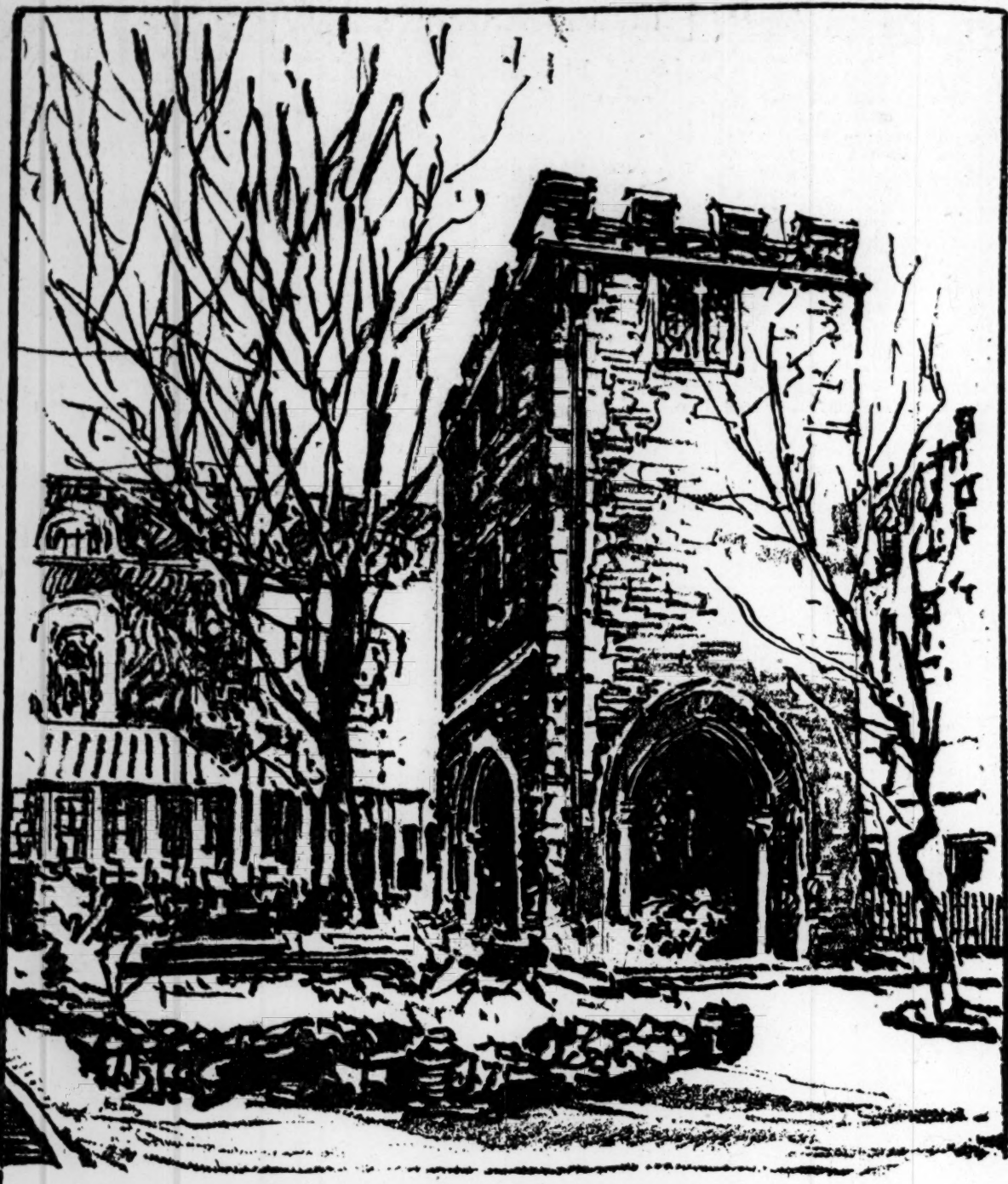
The Worshipful Company of Cloth Workers

Derived from the Guilds of Shearmen and Fullers, who ultimately amalgamated as the Company of Cloth Workers, this is one of the oldest of the City Companies, though it ranks twelfth in the order of precedence—a prickly thorn ever tormenting the calm lives of so many of these venerable Guilds. The contentions upon this vexed question were long and heated between the worthy clothworkers and the dyers, and only at length were settled when the clothworkers were allowed to be the last of the great livery companies, and the dyers the first in rank of the minor ones. Of old the Fullers worked in the eastern part of the City, the Teazle or Maffelon fields of Whitechapel supplying them with the spiky brush heads with which to ply their trade; while the shearmen, who finished off the cloth, "shearing" or leveling the nap, occupied a hall in Mincing Lane, on part of the same side where now stands the majestic Clothworkers Hall. Tradition points to the Anglo-Norman, probably Saxon Guild of the weavers as the ancestor of these two Guilds, and in fact of all those connected with textiles. The Fullers received their charter of incorporation from Edward VI in 1540, and a quaint echo of their calling and its connection with their patron saint is found in the designation of the Parish Church of Whitechapel as St. Mary Maffelon. The shearmen were finally incorporated by Henry VII in 1507, and in 1528 a charter united the two into the Clothworkers Company—giving them the right of punishment and search in "respect of woollen goods, fustians and all other goods used in the same and in restraint of foreign workmen not admitted to the freedom of the company." Its arms, consisting of two Habicbs or Combs, used in Saxony times, a Teazle, and its Golden Ham Crest, are appropriate in the extreme. At first its members were more or less strictly confined to those engaged in the trade, but by the time of Elizabeth it was found that of the master and four wardens only one was actually a clothworker.

In a quaint, if rather high-flown, speech delivered by Elkanah Settle on the occasion of the Sir Thomas Lane pageant in 1694, (Lane was a clothworker and Lord Mayor of London), this industry is thus described: "The grandeur of England is to be attributed to the Golden Fleece, the wealth of the loom making England a second Peru." "The Silkworm," he adds, "is no spinner of ours and our wheel and our web are wholly the Clothworkers. Though our naval commerce brings us in both the or and the argent, yet when thoroughly examined it will be found it is your cloth sends out to fetch them . . . and thus imperial Britannia . . . to the Clothworkers honour it may justly be said 'Tis your shuttle nerves her arm and your wool that enrobes her glory.' It is to be hoped that the assembled company felt duly impressed as they listened to this ponderous praise! King James I became a member of the company (thuswise. Being in open hall, His Majesty asked who was Master of the Company, to which the Lord Mayor replied 'Sir William Stone,' unto whom the King said 'Wilt thou make me free of the Clothworkers?' 'Yes,' quoth the Master, 'and I think myself a happy man that I live to see this day.' Then the King added 'Stone—give me thy hand, and now I am a clothworker.' So was the Royal Freedom conferred, in an enviable simple manner! The rolls of the company contain many other illustrious names, Pepps, for instance, was Master 1677-78; Sir William Hewitt, Clothworker Lord Mayor in 1559, will be remembered by the strange adventure which befell his daughter, who fell from a window in his house upon London Bridge into the river, and was rescued by an apprentice named Edward Osborne. In after years many a distinguished noble sought her hand in marriage, but her father refused them one and all, saying 'Osborne saved her, and Osborne shall have her.' After their marriage he became Mayor of London in 1583. He is the ancestor of the Duke of Leeds. Like many other companies the clothworkers were keen participants in the Ulster Plantation Scheme under James I, and their share ultimately brought them in £150,000.

The original hall of the company, identical with that of the shearmen, was destroyed by the Great Fire. The hall then built to take the place of the old one became unsafe owing to dry rot, and was pulled down and the present Livery Hall erected in its place in 1860. It is highly ornate, with carvings and marble pillars, and at one end are huge alcoves containing huge gilt figures of Charles I and James I, similar to those which stood in the old restoration hall. The drawing room is very typical of the mid-Victorian period, with brocade and gold as the chief decoration, and has a distinctly more feminine touch than is generally to be found in the treasure houses in the city. The gem of the hall is the splendid old glass emblazoned with coats of arms, including those of Pepps, saved from the fire, and now placed in a window in the court.

The clothworkers have an exceedingly interesting collection of the portraits of wardens and patrons, some oils and some engravings, and other carefully preserved objects of interest, including a magnificent old chest and a remarkable carved and colored sword rest, dated 1677, in which the master's sword reposed of old. Beyond the court parlor in a courtyard stands the ancient tower, all that remains of All Hallows Staining Church. This venerable survival witnesses to



Old Tower, Clothworkers Hall

the extreme age of the City Company upon whose land it stands.

The clothworkers are one of the few companies who still take an active interest in the industry of which they bear the name, and in the early days of technical education were pioneers in the formation of technical schools at Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley, Dewsbury, Stowe, Westbury, Glasgow and other places, and these they maintained until they received aid from the State.

NEW STEEL MERGER IS STRONGLY OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario — The Allied Trades and Labor Association at a recent meeting passed a resolution calling upon the Dominion Government to thoroughly investigate the recently announced steel merger before granting a charter. The resolution also protested against the issuing of stock to a greater value than the capital invested. Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, severely criticized the proposal, saying that it was but another instance of the centralization and consolidation of the moneyed interests which was going on daily.

He pointed out that whereas in Canada there were a few years ago 23 chartered banks today there were only 19. The merger would mean the eventual control by capitalists of the destinies of thousands of workers. He did not think that it was the duty of Labor to sit quietly by and allow a merger of that description to be put through without protest. The big corporations would be placed in the position of being able to crush the workers in their endeavor to obtain better working conditions.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
STRATFORD, Ontario—The adoption of the eight-hour day on the farm, with a weekly half-holiday on either Wednesday or Saturday is the plan embodied in a resolution now before the agricultural section of the Chamber of Commerce here. The chamber has many members who are practical farmers, and these join in consideration of city problems. Now the matter of an eight-hour day in the agricultural life of the community is to be thoroughly probed. Final decision is to be made on the point at a general meeting in the near future.

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AID TO EXPORTERS TO BE WITHDRAWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, announces that the War Finance Corporation will no longer aid in financing exports except pursuant to commitments already made. A statement issued by Mr. Houston says, in part:

"The general powers of the corporation expire six months after the termination of the war and the special powers conferred upon it under the Victory Loan Act expire one year after the termination of the war. The continuance of a technical state of war long after the time contemplated when this legislation was enacted and when the conditions which gave rise to it have ceased to exist, has presented a problem of no small concern. 'Business is prospering, and involuntary unemployment is negligible. The export business not only has not declined, but has actually increased. In the calendar year 1918, total exports amounted to \$6,149,000,000. They rose in the calendar year 1919 to \$7,922,000,000, and for the first quarter of this year they greatly exceeded those of the first quarter of last year. Obviously private interests are not failing to finance exports. In the circumstances it does not seem necessary now that the government should continue to intervene to stimulate exports, particularly as it is compelled to resort from time to time to temporary borrowing in part to meet its present obligations. In existing circumstances, it seems clear that the government should enter the borrowing field as seldom as possible, and then for the lowest possible sums."

SCHOOL CHILDREN PRODUCING PLAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—School children are being developed along lines of creative imagination and initiative by the production of plays, written and directed by themselves, at the Burley public school in the Lakeview section of Chicago. The idea originated with Miss Mary F. Willard, principal of the school, to permit her pupils to write their own plays for their school entertainments, or rewrite stories they had read in school in their own words

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DESIRABILITY OF NATURAL FOODS

Expert Says That in Some Cases They Are Better, But That People Generally Prefer Manufactured Product
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The argument that the high cost of living is due in part to the building up of great industries which consume various elements taken from the whole grain, converting them into breakfast foods and other products, when the original wheat, corn, oats, hominy, or rice would be just as good or better for these purposes, is offset by the fact that where an element is taken from the whole grain a food is produced which is more palatable, more convenient, and in some respects more nutritious than the whole grain, according to Edward W. Hoctor, supervising inspector of food standards and nutrition of the bureau of food and drugs in the Department of Health.

People are Blamed
"The question of food production is one of supply and demand," said Mr. Hoctor in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The people themselves are to blame for the high cost of living in that they demand the higher-priced articles. They are lazy also. If you were to put whole wheat on sale at 8 cents a pound and shredded wheat beside it at 20 cents a pound, the great majority of the public would choose the shredded wheat at the higher price because it is more convenient to use, takes less trouble to prepare, and is more pleasing to the eye. The whole wheat could be soaked over night and cooked just as is oatmeal, but that takes time and trouble. I see no reason for eating whole oats, however, instead of the prepared oatmeal; I do not believe that they would be very good, for they have a long, burry shell. As for rice, I see no reason whatsoever for polishing it and I believe the practice should be stopped as it robs the rice of one of its most essential food elements. White rice cooks more quickly and drier than the brown, which is rougher and less palatable. The Chinese use brown rice at home; it is here that they learn to use the polished. A concerted demand for and use of the brown would eventually help lower the cost of living. Decorations Costly
"One way of helping to reduce living costs would be to demand and stick to a simpler style of food, not demand so much decoration. That is shown clearly in the case of candy, where a good quality may be had at

REGISTERING CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec—It is announced by the Hon. Antonin Gailpeult, Minister of Public Works and Labor for Quebec, that the inspectors of industrial establishments throughout the Province will be ordered to have children employed in industrial firms registered, to ascertain whether they are within the recent scope of the laws respecting the employment of child labor. The new provincial act provides that no children can be employed in factories or other establishments unless they prove that they have attended schools and can answer the prepared questionnaires. All establishments employing children in violation of the law will be prosecuted, while children will be forced to take means to qualify in accordance with the law. The Minister of Labor expressed confidence that employers and employees would show willingness in observing the law, which was passed for the benefit of all concerned.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

REVIEW OF WOOL
TRADE SITUATION

Australian Growers Reject the Plan for Control of the Clip—Boston Market Quiet, With Prices Steady on All Grades

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—At the moment the chief item of interest in wool circles is the fact that the Australian growers have rejected the plan for the control of the clip. The question was decided by vote and to pass the measure a majority of 75 per cent was necessary. The factors most instrumental in the rejection were the charge of 1 per cent, in addition to the usual costs of sale, to cover the expenses of the organization, and the proposed temporary withholding of part of the proceeds of the sales. The wool market approves the action of the growers inasmuch as it evinces a desire on their part to return to pre-war conditions as soon as possible in the marketing of the clip and not place further restrictions on the output.

Boston Quiet and Firm

The local market is quiet with prices firm on all grades. As to the future trend, the sentiments expressed by two prominent dealers will show how opinions vary. One dealer is strongly of opinion that prices will be higher again, that is for fine wools, citing the level at which the new territory clip is being contracted for and also that the period through which the country is passing at present is similar to that experienced eight or nine months ago. Last July 1/2-blood wools were on a \$1.60 basis, but during the trade depression in August and September the nominal quotation was \$1.40. In December those wools were selling for \$1.70. Furthermore, the fact that mills are granting advances in wages is indicative of the demand for goods still being in excess of supply, and as long as that condition exists, high prices are inevitable.

Regarding cancellations reported, this same dealer discounts any effect that they may have on reducing prices on the ground that the mills on the whole are not adversely affected for the same reason that supply is short of demand. The reason for the present cancellations is not so much any action taken by the consuming public as inclement weather conditions and the embargoes on freight. The latter considerably hampered deliveries, gave an adequate excuse to retailers, protecting them from the slack demand occasioned by a late spring. That these goods will eventually be sold there seems no doubt, and in all probability higher prices will be paid for them than those at which they were originally booked.

Gradual Decline Looked For

On the other hand, another equally prominent member of the wool trade maintains that the peak of prices has been reached and that hereafter a gradual decline will be noticeable in fine wools. Nothing in the nature of a panic or collapse is regarded as probable for the financial situation is well in hand. The banks are watchful and any inclinations toward speculation are discouraged immediately if they occasion loans. To those of their customers, of whose financial status they are assured, banks are lending and, although money is tight, it cannot be said to be scarce.

Some members of the trade are skeptical as to the reason for the action of some department stores in reducing goods 20 per cent. This is regarded by them as a good stroke of business, obtaining a great deal of advertising and a rush of customers.

Generally speaking, after the steady and persistent rise that fine wools have had, in company with all staple commodities, the point has been reached where caution is necessary in dealings and where it is almost impossible to judge market conditions too far ahead.

On Thursday and Friday, May 20 and 21, the Committee of London Wool Brokers will hold their last auctions at Ford Hall. Any lots withdrawn at these sales will be disposed of privately.

DOMINION STEEL

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian steel industry is reaping much benefit from the increased British demand for rods, billets and wire products and from the United States demand for wire nails and light rails. During the January-March period, the Dominion Steel Corporation produced 50,482 tons of pig iron, compared with 20,476 in October-December, 1919; 60,274 tons of ingots, compared with 34,761, and 10,629 tons of rods, compared with 1105.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Corn	Open	High	Low	Close
May	1.25	1.27	1.25	1.27
July	1.25	1.27	1.25	1.27
September	1.25	1.27	1.25	1.27
Oats				
May	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.06
July	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.06
September	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.06
Pork				
May	37.40	37.40	37.40	37.40
July	37.40	37.40	37.40	37.40
September	37.40	37.40	37.40	37.40

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver \$102.07 1 cent.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 1/4d. lower at 59 1/4d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

Am Can	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Car & Fdry	131	131	130 1/2	130 1/2
Am Inter Corp	85 1/2	85 1/2	85	85
Am Loco	82	82 1/2	82	82 1/2
Am Smelters	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Sugar	130 1/2	130 1/2	130	130
Am Tel & Tel	94 1/2	94 1/2	94	94
Am Woolen	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
At Gulf & W I	165 1/2	165 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Anacosta	57	57	56	56
Atchafalaya	80	80	79	79
Tex M Loco	115	115	113 1/2	113 1/2
B & O	33 1/2	33 1/2	33	33
Beth Steel B	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Can Pac	117 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Chandler	140	140	137 1/2	137 1/2
Gen Leather	70 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Chic M & St P	34	34 1/2	34	34
Chic R I & Pac	34	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Chic R I & Pac	34	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
City of Chi	31 1/2	31 1/2	31	31
Corn Products	95	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Cruce Steel	139	141 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Cuba Cane	53 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
De pfd	80 1/2	80 1/2	80	80
End Johnson	102	102	101	102
Gen Electric	141 1/2	141 1/2	141	141 1/2
Gen Motors	29 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Goodrich	61 1/2	61 1/2	60	60
Int Paper	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Inspiration	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Kennecott	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
Marine	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
De pfd	84 1/2	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
Met Pet	181	181 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
Midvale	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43
Mo Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4
N Y Central	69 1/2	69 1/2	68	68 1/2
Royal D of N Y	118	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Tex & Pac	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
No Pac	74	74	73 1/2	73 1/2
Pan Am Pet	101 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Pan Am Pet B	96 1/2	96 1/2	96	96 1/2
Penn	39 1/2	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Punta Alegre	111	111 1/2	108	109 1/2
Reading	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Rep I & Steel	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
St Paul	118	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Sinclair	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
So Pac	94 1/2	94 1/2	94	94
Studebaker	74 1/2	74 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Texas Co	49	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
Tex & Pac	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Transcont Oil	16	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
U Pacific	117	117 1/2	116	116
U S Rubber	97	97 1/2	94 1/2	95
Union Pacific	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
U S Realty	55	55 1/2	54	54
Utah Copper	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Westinghouse	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4
Wells Fargo	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4
Worthington	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3 1/2	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 1st 4 1/2	85.70	85.70	85.70	85.70
Lib 2d 4 1/2	85.14	85.14	85.10	85.14
Lib 3d 4 1/2	85.14	85.14	85.08	85.14
Lib 4th 4 1/2	85.14	85.14	85.08	85.14
Lib 5th 4 1/2	85.14	85.14	85.08	85.14
Vict 3 1/2	96.10	96.10	96.04	96.06
Vict 4 1/2	96.10	96.10	96.06	96.06

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s...	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
City of Paris 6s....	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
City of Marseilles 6s	88	88	88	88
City of Genoa 5 1/2s	74 1/2	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s, 1921	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s, 1922	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s, 1923	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s, 1924	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

Am Tel	Open	High	Low	Last
Am A Ch com	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Bosch	101	101	101	101
Am Wool com	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Zinc	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Arizona	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Booth Fish	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Boston Elev	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Boston Me	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Bute & Sup	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Cal & Arizona	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Cal & Hecla	320	320	320	320
Copper Range	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Davis-Day	10	10	10	10
East Butte	12	12	12	12
Eastern Mass	20	20	20	20
Elder	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Fairbanks	66	66	66	66
Granby	26	26	26	26
Gray & Davis	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Greene-Can	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Iron Creek	45	45	45	45
Iron Range	20	20	20	20
Lake Copper	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Mass Elec pfd	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Mass Gas	72	72	72	72
May-Old Col	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Miami	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mohawk	61	61	61	61
Mullins Body	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
N Y N H & H	29	29	29	29
North Butte	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Old Dominion	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Oscoda	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Parish & Bing	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Pond Creek	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Punta Alegre	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Root & Van Der	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Stewart	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Swift & Co	112	112	112	112
United Fruit	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
United Shoe	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
U S Smelting	62	62	62	62

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Open	High	Low	Last
Amer Woolen rights	14	14	14	14
Booth Fish	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Boston & Mont	120	120	120	120
Cent Pet	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Cons Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
General Asphalt	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Hayden Chem	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Houston Oil	93	93	93	93
Ind Pack	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Inter Petrol	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Metex	3	3	3	3
Merrill	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Midwest Refining	142	142	142	142
Orpheum	29	29	29	29
Ryan Pet	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Salt Creek	26	26	26	26
Simms Petrol	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Stell	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Times Auto	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Tropical Oil	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Un Retail Candy	15	15	15	15
White Oil	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2

GERMAN GENERAL ELECTRIC

NEW YORK, New York—The banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., together with the Guggenheim interests, were purchasers of the 25,000,000 mark block of stock of the German General Electric Company. The shares were sold to finance a purchase of raw material in the United States, and the Guggenheims are said to have taken part in the transaction to broaden their copper market in Germany.

OIL WELLS IN ENGLAND

LONDON, England—It was announced in the House of Commons that 11 oil wells have been drilled in Great Britain, and one was abandoned. The total amount of oil brought to the surface to date is 100,000 gallons. Drilling is proceeding on nine additional wells.

DOWNWARD TREND
GAINS HEADWAY

The selling movement in the New York securities market which has been under way for some time, with occasional rallies, was accelerated yesterday, and substantial net declines for the day were reported. Losses ranged from 1 to more than 6 points for the active issues. There were no exceptions to the downward trend, all groups sharing in the decline. American International had a net loss of 2 1/2, American Woolen 3 1/2, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies 4, Central Leather 2 1/2, Chandler 6 1/2, Corn Products 2 1/2, Crucible 2 1/2, Marine 2 1/2, Pan American 2 1/2, Pierce-Arrow 2 1/2, United States Rubber 2 1/2, United States Steel 1 and Vanadium 2.

STRONG POSITION
OF OTIS ELEVATOR

NEW YORK, New York—The Otis Elevator Company's gross for the first quarter of this year almost doubled that of the corresponding period of 1919, amounting to between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 last year. It is estimated that the gross this year will exceed \$5,000,000, compared with \$3,000,000 last year.

The Otis Elevator Company will find it difficult to handle this volume of business with the present facilities. The purchase of an additional plant, or erection of additions, has been considered, and some definite action soon would not be surprising.

The demand for new buildings is not confined to any one locality, but appears general all over the country. Despite high costs of materials and labor, many new office buildings and hotels are being erected, of which the Otis Elevator receives a good share. Early this year, the Detroit branch office, which covers Michigan and Ohio, received more than \$1,000,000 worth of orders in one month.

W. D. Baldwin, the chairman of the company, at the annual meeting, stated that conversion of debentures had practically exhausted the available common stock unissued. When the \$3,000,000 debentures are all converted, there will be outstanding \$9,175,000 common stock out of \$10,000,000 authorized. It was stated that the company might find it expedient to sell the common stock to raise funds for additions. It was pointed out that if the directors decided to declare a stock dividend to holders of junior shares, additional authorized common stock would be necessary.

INTERNATIONAL
MOTOR TRUCK

NEW YORK, New York—In the quarter ended March 31, International Motor Truck Corporation showed net after charges and federal taxes of \$968,057. After dividends on first and second preferred this left a balance equal to \$9.65 a share on the common. These earnings were at the annual rate of \$38.60 on the present common stock, or at the rate of \$9.65 a share on the 283,108 shares which will be outstanding with the completion of financing recently approved by shareholders.

Earnings were obtained on a production of 8770 trucks during the March quarter, or an annual rate of approximately 7500 per annum. The new Brunswick plant recently acquired from Wright-Martin is now getting into production. By the latter part of the year, it is expected that the output should be running at the rate of 12,000 trucks per annum. Results for the March quarter were achieved without help of the \$7,000,000 new cash which will be received from the sale of additional common stock under the new financing plan, and with little benefit from the production of the Wright-Martin plant.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

Open	High	Low	Last
May	40.75	40.70	40.15
July	37.95	38.22	37.87
October	35.50	35.97	35.28

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TENNIS HONORS
GO TO WILLIAMS

Purple Representatives Capture
Doubles Title in the New Eng-
land Intercollegiate, and A.
H. Chapin Jr. Wins in Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts—
Williams College made a clean sweep
of the New England Intercollegiate
Lawn Tennis Association champion-
ship tournament of 1920 on the courts
of the Longwood Cricket Club yester-
day, when A. H. Chapin Jr. won the
singles title in the morning, and then
in the afternoon, with J. P. Pollard
as a partner, won the doubles title.
This double victory for Williams gave
them two points toward the champion-
ship cup and put them in a tie with
Amherst College at 6½ points each.
Dartmouth College secured half a
point as runner-up in the singles and
brought its total up to 1½ points, while
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
secured half a point in the doubles and
raised its total to 5.

Chapin won the singles champion-
ship yesterday morning by defeating
C. W. Sanders of Dartmouth three sets
to one, 6-2, 6-1, 4-6, 6-4. It was
a well-earned victory as Chapin played
the stronger all-around game and
showed greater steadiness. At times
the tennis rose to splendid heights;
but as a rule it was pretty erratic;
Chapin appeared to be about in his
usual form, while Sanders did not play
as well as he had in some of his pre-
liminary matches. He had two
matches to play late in the afternoon,
Tuesday, and he seemed to show the
effects of them yesterday. His strokes
lacked their usual power and they
were not under control, many easy
openings being lost through a net or
out.

The first set found both players off
form. They made many outs and nets
and there were not many earned points
credited to either. There were six
double-faults in this set, four of them
being credited to Chapin. There was
one love game and it was won by
Sanders on his opponent's serve.
Sanders failed to win a service in this
game, getting both his victories off
Chapin's service. The second set was
much the same as the first, with Chapin
coming nearer to his real form and
gradually warming up to the game.
The only game won by Sanders in
this set was taken on Chapin's service
and the only love game was won by
Chapin on Sanders' service. The
only service ace of the match was made
by Chapin in the first game of this
set.

Sanders played nearer to his true
form in the third set. There were one
or two splendid rallies in it with each
player making some brilliant shots.
The fourth and deciding set found
Chapin holding up much better than
Sanders, who could not seem to get
much power into his strokes. In this
set Chapin kept his opponent on the
run most of the time. Chapin won
the first point of the last game on a
brilliant placement after the best rally
of the match. The match by points
follows:

First Set	Second Set	Third Set	Fourth Set
Chapin.....4 4 0 5 5 2 5—29-6	Sanders.....1 1 4 2 3 4 3—21-2	Chapin.....5 5 4 4 1 9 6—34-16	Sanders.....3 3 1 0 4 7 4—22-1
Chapin.....2 4 5 2 4 5 4 1 2—31-4	Sanders.....4 4 2 4 4 1 4—35-6	Chapin.....5 5 4 4 5 4 4 1 4—34-6	Sanders.....3 3 1 7 1 4 2 4 1—34-4

Chapin and Pollard won the doubles
title by defeating Herman Brook-
mann and W. A. Cauldwell played
the best tennis for their respective
teams, with Pollard giving Chapin good
support at critical times. Brookmann
failed to come up to his best form in
this match. The match by points fol-
lows:

First Set	Second Set	Third Set	Fourth Set
Chapin and Pollard.....2 2 3 5 4 0—21-2	Brookmann and Cauldwell.....4 4 5 2 5 2 4—21-6	Chapin and Pollard.....4 4 2 2 4 5 4—29-6	Brookmann and Cauldwell.....1 0 4 1 1 3 2—16-2
Chapin and Pollard.....4 4 2 2 4 5 4—29-6	Brookmann and Cauldwell.....1 0 4 1 1 3 2—16-2	Chapin and Pollard.....4 4 2 2 4 5 4—29-6	Brookmann and Cauldwell.....1 0 4 1 1 3 2—16-2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pitts-
burgh and Philadelphia again yester-
day contributed the sole activity along
the National League circuit, the for-
mer club winning its second suc-
cessive game from Manager C. C.
Cravath's men, who seem to be travel-
ing fast toward the cellar, Pittsburgh,
on the other hand, is now but .006
points below third place.

PITTSBURGH TEAM VICTORIOUS
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Pitts-
burgh won from Philadelphia yester-
day, 5-to-3. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2

Batteries—Carlson, Hamilton and
Schmidt; Rixey and Withrow.

McGOWAN WINS RACE
GROTON, Connecticut—A modified
marathon race from Norwich to the
United States submarine base here, a
distance of 11 miles, was won by John
McGowan, of Pennsylvania, Saturday.
The time was 1h. 17.5s. Fourteen
runners started and eight finished.
The winner will be eligible to go to
the Great Lakes Naval Training Sta-
tion to compete in the Olympic mara-
thon tryouts for the United States
Navy.

COLUMBIA TENNIS
OUTLOOK IS BRIGHT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—With a
varsity squad of 19, and 25 freshmen
players, Columbia University hopes to
make a good showing in the team
matches of the lawn tennis season,
and will also endeavor to be repre-
sented in the higher rounds of the in-
tercollegiate tournament, to be held
this year in June, instead of Septem-
ber, as in past years. Already the
varsity team has defeated New York
University, but fell a victim to Yale,
whose team was headed by C. H. Gar-
land Jr. The leading player of the
Columbia team is Gerald Emerson,

who has been prominent in junior
lawn tennis for the past four years,
while other prominent players are
William Feltstetter, the captain, Ed-
gar T. Appleby, the billiard player,
and S. L. Alexander. Other candidates
for the team include A. E. Scovill,
Herman Horowitz, the all-round ath-
lete, M. H. Partridge Jr., and F. V.
Wilson Jr. The freshmen include
E. G. McLaughlin, M. H. Smedley,
Charles Garside, Harold Springhorn,
and R. A. Bellinger.

CLEVELAND STILL
AT LEAGUE HEAD

Defeat the Boston Red Sox in
the First Game of Their
Series for the Leadership

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	16	6	.727
Boston	14	7	.667
Chicago	11	9	.550
New York	11	11	.500
Washington	10	11	.476
St. Louis	10	11	.476
Philadelphia	7	13	.350
Detroit	5	16	.238

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Cleveland 9, Boston 7.
New York 14, Chicago 8.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 4 (10 innings).
Washington vs. Detroit (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cleveland,
by defeating Boston in the opening
game in the series between the two
clubs for the American League leader-
ship, retained its place at the top of
the standing and now has a margin of
one and one-half games over the local
runners-up. Whatever the result of to-
day's game, the position of the first
two contenders will not be affected.
New York showed that its reversal
of form was more than transient when
it again defeated Chicago, this time by
a wide margin. As a result but one
game stands between the White Sox
and the Highlanders, who by their
victory ascend to fourth place. In the
other game played yesterday, St. Louis
defeated Philadelphia after a hard
struggle, and came into a tie with
Washington for the fifth position.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS RED SOX
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Cleve-
land team captured the opening game
here yesterday, 9 to 7. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	2

Batteries—Caldwell, Morton and O'Neill;
Thomas; Bush, Russell and Schang.

HIGHLANDERS BAT OUT VICTORY
NEW YORK, New York—New York
made 20 hits in its game here yester-
day, including a home run by G. H.
Ruth, and the locals won from Chi-
cago, 14-to-8. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	2	4	0	2	7	1	0	14	20	1	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	1	1

Batteries—Thormalen, Shawkey and
Hannah; Williams, Lowdermilk, Payne
and Schaik, Lynn.

BROWNS WIN IN THE TENTH
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—
The visitors from St. Louis won from
the local team yesterday, 5 to 4. The
score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	1

Batteries—Shocker, Burwell and
Severid; Naylor, Blisbee and Perkins.

PITTSBURGH AGAIN
LONE WINNER OF DAY

Boston at St. Louis.	1
New York at Cincinnati.	2
Brooklyn at Chicago.	3
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.	4

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis vs. Boston (postponed).
Cincinnati vs. New York (postponed).
Chicago vs. Brooklyn (postponed).

GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

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burgh and Philadelphia again yester-
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Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2

Batteries—Carlson, Hamilton and
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GROTON, Connecticut—A modified
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University, but fell a victim to Yale,
whose team was headed by C. H. Gar-
land Jr. The leading player of the
Columbia team is Gerald Emerson,

PRINCETON NINE
BATTING WELL

Orange and Black Expects to
Hold Its Own Against Har-
vard and Yale on the Base-
ball Diamond in the Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
PRINCETON, New Jersey—Prin-
ceton's 1920 varsity baseball team is an
aggregation whose strength lies mainly
in the batting department, and it is
fast becoming evident that the team
possesses that talent in good measure.
With the season almost half over and
the first contest with Harvard Satur-
day, local critics are satisfied that they
have a team with a fair pitching staff,
fielders slightly above the average, and
batsmen who can hit, and moreover,
who can hit at crucial moments.

Starting the season none too auc-
spiciously, under the expert handling
of Coach W. J. Clarke the team has
been slowly finding its real form. On
the southern trip, with which the sea-
son opened, two games were played
and the Orange and Black broke even
by overwhelming Johns Hopkins and
losing an extra-inning contest to the
Navy. Returning to their home
grounds, in the next three games they
began to acquire their batting eyes,
and though the pitching was poor the
fielding improved steadily in quality.

The pitching staff cannot yet be
called dependable. Nevertheless, it
contains two men of considerable pos-
sibilities. These are H. S. Margetts
'21 and A. F. Warburton '20, of whom
the former has had the most experi-
ence, one of his performances last
year having been an extra-inning
shut-out victory over Yale at New
Haven. Margetts has been taking a
long time to get started this season,
but he is finally getting back some of
his last-year's form and from now on
should be a bulwark of the pitching
staff. Warburton, on the other hand,
though he has less experience behind
him, started out the season in very
good shape and has been steady and
effective ever since. He has so far
exhibited better control than Mar-
getts, and his curves have been break-
ing more sharply. The utility man and
pinch hitter is C. E. St. John '21, who
has a change of pace that is baffling
and control above the average.

In the fielding department many ex-
periments have been tried, and the
combination is at last a very satisfac-
tory one. The most unexpected
change came when Coach Clarke
shifted Capt. R. M. Trimble '20 from
behind the bat, where he has played
a brilliant game for two seasons, and
put him at second base. But the shift,
evidently, has brought the results
Clarke expected, for Trimble, whose
batwork was formerly only average,
has suddenly become the most consist-
ent hitter on the team. His work in
the field also is all that could be de-
sired, while his successor in the
catcher's position, Janon Fisher '21,
is holding down the post in fine style.
Fisher's only trouble has been a com-
paratively trifling one, that of in-
ability to judge pop flies, but he has
improved rapidly since taking up his
new duties, and now seems to have
mastered the difficulty.

At first base, D. J. Winton '20 has
beaten out E. E. Cook '21 by the nar-
rowest of margins, and is playing a
wide-awake game. W. S. MacPhee '22
is a whirlwind at the shortstop po-
sition, and if he continues his present
rate of improvement he will be a
league material before the season is
over. E. L. Keyes '21, who played a
steady game at the third last year,
is again at his old place. For a while
the football star, M. H. Garrity '22,
was tried, but he did not find his
batting eye, and had to give way to
Keyes, whose willow last year broke
up more games than one.

The outfield has been doing stellar
work. P. B. Lee '20 is in right field and
J. K. Strubing '20 in his accustomed
place at center. Strubing's perfor-
mances in the field have been little short
of phenomenal, his contribution to
almost every game being the catch of
some seemingly safe drive. T. H.
McNamara '22, also, in left field, has
been distinguishing himself.

While the coaches have been fairly
successful both in the development of
a pitching staff and an aggregation
that can field, they have been and still
are willing to sacrifice anything to pro-
duce hits. So far their efforts have
certainly been well rewarded. Strubing
and Trimble are the most consist-
ent hitters on the squad and have
lately been pounding out two and three
hits daily per man. There is no doubt,
however, that the longest hitter is
McNamara. This left-fielder has
been specializing in extra-base hits
and although home runs are rare in
University field, a circuit smash went
to his credit in the Rutgers game.
Fisher has to a remarkable degree a
talent which all the Tigers have to
a certain extent, namely, the faculty of
hitting when a hit is needed. He has
been doing some remarkably fast and
brilliant base-running in addition, as
have Trimble and MacPhee. Cook,
whom Winton supplanted at the first
base, is a pinch hitter of ability, and
one who, when he once gets on, is
more than likely to steal the rest of
the way.

In short, Princeton is well satisfied
with her team, and while avoiding
over-confidence, is sure that the nine
is a match for Yale and Harvard, and
would not be tremendously surprised to
see a triumph over both rivals in the
contests which are shortly to come.

HAWAIIAN POLO TOURNEY
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Honolulu will
see some of America's best polo play-
ers in action when the annual inter-

island polo tourney is staged at Kapo-
lani Park in August under the aus-
pices of the Hawaii Polo and Racing
Association. The association has de-
cided to invite a team of four players
from California, and the invitation
will in all probability be accepted as
a letter has been received from Telton
Elkins, one of the players, stating
that the Burlingame team is especially
anxious to visit the islands. W. F. Dill-
ingham, president of the association,
is in communication with Jay Gould,
who will come here in June or July
and who will play on the Kuaial Island
team in the inter-island tourney.
Aside from Elkins, the California team
will have Eric Pedley, Harry Hunt and
Hugh Drury.

THOMSON STARS
BUT TEAM LOSES

University of Pennsylvania De-
feats Dartmouth College in
Their Track and Field Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—On
a track which was covered with mud,
the University of Pennsylvania varsity
track and field team defeated Dart-
mouth College in their dual meet at
Franklin Field, Saturday, 72½ points
to 42½. Pennsylvania had the better
balanced team with Dartmouth de-
pending largely on the work of two
individuals.

E. J. Thomson of Dartmouth was
easily the individual star, capturing
three firsts and one second for a total
of 18 points. He won the 120-yard
hurdles in the remarkable time of
15.4-5s. He took the 220-yard hurdles
in 25.5-5s. He was second in the run-
ning broad jump. J. A. Shelburne
was the other Dartmouth star, winning
the 16-pound shot put with 42ft. 11in.,
running a dead heat with R. B. Smith,
of Pennsylvania, in the 100-yard dash,
and finishing third in the 220-yard
dash. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—J. A. Shelburne, Dart-
mouth, and R. B. Smith, Pennsylvania,
tied for first; F. S. Davis, Pennsylvania,
third. Time—15.4-5s.
220-Yard Dash—Won by R. B. Smith,
Pennsylvania; F. S. Davis, Pennsylvania,
second; J. A. Shelburne, Dartmouth,
third. Time—25.5-5s.
440-Yard Dash—Won by R. S. Maxam,
Pennsylvania; C. Gronquist, Pennsylvania,
second; C. D. Rogers, Pennsylvania, third.
Time—52s.

880-Yard Run—Won by E. W. Eby,
Pennsylvania; L. M. Granger, Pennsylv-
ania, second; L. F. Cody, Dartmouth,
third. Time—2m. 1s.
One-Mile Run—Won by L. A. Brown,
Pennsylvania; W. E. Lewis, Pennsylvania,
second; C. D. Rogers, Pennsylvania, third.
Time—4m. 52s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by E. M. Shields,
Pennsylvania; H. A. Bolles, Dartmouth,
second; S. W. Kiviat, Pennsylvania, third.
Time—10m. 18.5s.
120-Yard Hurdles—Won by E. J. Thom-
son, Dartmouth; E. F. Smalley, Pennsylv-
ania, second; F. A. Smith, Pennsylvania,
third. Time—15.4-5s.
220-Yard Hurdles—Won by E. J. Thom-
son, Dartmouth; E. F. Smalley, Pennsylv-
ania, second; G. H. Frazier, Pennsylv-
ania, third. Time—25.5-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by E. J. Thom-
son, Dartmouth, 5ft. 9in.; W. D.
Piper, Dartmouth and W. Reynolds, Penn-
sylvania, tied for second, 5ft. 7½in.
Running Broad Jump—Won by F. S.
Davis, Pennsylvania, 22ft. 14in.; E. J.
Thomson, Dartmouth, second, 21ft. 9in.;
C. G. Landers, Pennsylvania, third, 21ft.
5in.
Pole Vault—S. G. Landers and C. A.
Zulloke, Pennsylvania, and E. E. Myers
and J. Z. Jordan, Dartmouth, tied for
first. Time—2m. 1s.

16-Pound Shot Put—Won by J. A. Shel-
burne, Dartmouth, 42ft. 11in.; B. G. Calder,
Pennsylvania, second, 41ft. 3½in.; W. F.
Bates, Pennsylvania, third, 39ft. 9½in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by L. H.
Weld, Dartmouth; S. W. Frank, Pennsylv-
ania, second; D. A. Royer, Pennsylvania,
third. Distance—140ft. 6½in.

ENGLAND WINS
TEAM HONORS

Captures the International Cross-
Country Honors Over Belfast,
Ireland, Course with 38 Points

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor
BELFAST, Ireland—Four countries
were represented in the international
cross-country running contest held at
Belfast on April 3, won, as reported
by cable to The Christian Science
Monitor, by England, with a Scottish
runner as first man home.

Wales were compelled to withdraw
their team at the last minute. How-
ever, England, Ireland, Scotland and
France had teams competing. France
has come along at a great rate and as
Joseph Guillemot, their champion, had
won the British championship held at
Windsor, he was expected to win in
Belfast. So was T. Crowe, the Irish
champion, but as a matter of fact,
neither had anything to do with the
finish, for James Wilson, of Greenock,
the Scottish champion, gained a great
victory in the individual event beating
the field and covering the nine miles
on a very heavy track in 55m. 6s. beat-
ing C. Vose of the English team, who
was second man home, by 150 yards.
The first Irishman home was L. M.
Cummings, who was fifth, and the first
Frenchman, L. Duquesne, who was
seventh. Guillemot, affected by the
heavy going, retired ere half the dis-
tance was covered, much to the disap-
pointment of his countrymen, but even
in his best form it would have re-
quired all he could do to beat Wilson
again as he did in the Windsor race
referred to. Crowe, the Irish favorite,
could finish only eighth; but he was

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Today at 3:15 P. M.
RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND
Start at Shuman's Phone Beach 1668

running under a great disadvantage.
The English team, as a whole, ran
splendidly and it was its fine general-
ship in the last two laps of the six
that gained it the team honors, but
Ireland won a good second. France
and Scotland tied for third place. The
summary:

Runner and Country	M.	S.
J. Wilson, Scotland.....	55	6
C. Vose, England.....	55	32
W. Freeman, England.....	55	32
S. G. T. Clifton, England.....	56	26
L. M. Cummings, Ireland.....	56	29
L. S. Hall, England.....	56	40
L. Duquesne, France.....	57	4
T. Crowe, Ireland.....	57	11
P. Hodge, England.....	57	15
J. Moran, Ireland.....	57	18
L. Bouchard, France.....	57	25
A. Hegarty, Ireland.....	57	30
C. Corlett, France.....	57	31
J. Hutton, England.....	57	35
A. Pepper, England.....	57	37
J. M. Martin, Ireland.....	57	41
C. E. Blewitt, England.....	57	43
A. Kerr, Scotland.....	57	44
J. Beattie, Ireland.....	57	49
A. Cray, Scotland.....	57	49
Team Placings—		

England.....2 3 4 6 9 14—38
Ireland.....5 8 10 12 16 19—29
Scotland.....1 18 20 22 28 27—114
France.....7 11 13 21 30 32—114

LONDON-TO-BRIGHTON WALK
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The London-to-
Brighton walk of 52 miles was re-
quired on April 3, when H. V. L. Ross,
the holder of the record for the jour-
ney, again came in first. The walk is
promoted jointly by the Polytech-
nic Harriers and the Eccentric Club.

It drew 20 starters. Ross, the win-
ner, did remarkably well to get within
five minutes of his record, his win-
ning time being 8h. 15m. 58s. E. C.
Horton, the 12-hour record holder,
was second in 8h. 33m. 5s., and E.
Parslow third in 8h. 53m. 1s. Thirteen
of the 20 starters completed the
course.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

I'll Tell You Why

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I'll tell you why I keep this broom
Behind our kitchen door,
And why I'd never want to use
It on the kitchen floor.
I'll tell you why I keep this broom,
Behind our kitchen door.

Some day I think I'll fare away,
To some fair, opal strand.
I think I'll ride upon my broom,
To that delightful land.
I think I'll ride upon my broom
To that delightful land.

Down the Bay

Ruth lived in an inland city, and had never taken trips by water, so when she came to pay a visit to Auntie May she was told that the very first sunny day they would go on a trip down the bay. Finally the looked-for day came, and Auntie May filled a big basket with sandwiches and fruit, and the nicest looking homemade cake. Ruth thought it quite a lot for two people, but Auntie May laughed and said: "Wait and see how hungry little girls get going down the bay." When they arrived at the wharf, Ruth thought that everybody must have decided to take a trip that day for there were mothers with babies, and little boys carrying baskets just like theirs, and little girls with white dresses, some of whom looked at Ruth and smiled, and she smiled back and thought them very friendly. It looked as though the big excursion boat would not hold them all, but it did, and there was room to spare, Ruth discovered.

At first she was satisfied to sit quietly by Auntie May and watch the tugs and little fishing boats pull in and out, but when the big boat gave a loud "toot, toot!" and glided out into the bay, she left Auntie May's side to explore the big steamer. She met two little girls who offered to show her around, for, as one of them said: "We have been down the bay on this boat lots of times, and know all of the interesting things to see." Ruth thought them quite the nicest playmates she had ever had, and before she realized it, it was dinner time, and Auntie May spread out the contents of the basket, and they had lunch.

After lunch the boat made a stop to take on freight, and a colored woman came aboard with clean white apron and cap, and a basket. Everybody knew "Eliza" and bought up her stock so quickly that she soon left the boat smiling, and waved good-by to Ruth and her playmates, who called

to her over the railing. A longer stop was made in the afternoon, and Auntie May learning that they would probably be there for an hour, took Ruth and the children for a walk through the village. They had ice cream cones at the country store, made friends with some of the village children, and came back to the boat delighted with their little excursion. When it began to grow dark, Ruth was glad to sit by Auntie May again and watch the moon come up on the water, and when they pulled in at the wharf daddy was there to meet them, and Ruth ran to tell him that she had had one of the best times going down the bay.

Spell It Right

"Mother, how do you spell 'mucilage'?"
It was a serious girl who asked this question. She held her pencil poised in her hand while she worked over her composition lesson.

"I would love to tell you, Hannah, but it will be better for you to go look in the dictionary," returned Hannah's mother.
"Well, I see it's l-a-g-e instead of l-e-g-e," commented Hannah after investigating Webster.

"Now, since you already know how to spell that word, Hannah, let me give you a 'tip' on spelling."
Hannah was all attention.
"Nearly every time the first way you think a word ought to be spelled is the right way; I've discovered that by experience. However, if you do not know how a word should be spelled, and if you know that you do not know how to spell it, the only safe thing to do is to run to the dictionary."

"Thank you, mother; I see where you are right. If I had spelled 'mucilage' like I wanted to at the start, I wouldn't have had all this trouble. The first way I thought it should be spelled was the same as I found it in the dictionary."

The Bird

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
As Bob and I were walking by
We stopped beneath an apple tree
And there we heard a little bird
Who sang as sweet as sweet could be.
He stopped his song and then for long
We looked to see where he could be.
But out of sight with all his might
He hid himself from Bob and me.
Then down we sat again, whereat
He sang his song so gay and free,
But where amid the boughs he hid
Will always be a mystery.

The Adventures of
Diggeldy Dan
In Which Little Black Bear Meets
Shagg, the Carpenter

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Now, usually the very first thing one does after taking a tumble is to scramble up again. And that is exactly what Little Black Bear was of a mind to do when, the rock on which he was standing turning over, he suddenly found himself sprawling almost at the feet of the great bear who was at work in the clearing. But he did not recover himself before the one with the hammer had taken full account of his plight.

"Tacks, jackplanes and drawshaves, and what is all this!" roared that ponderous party, as he put his arms akimbo and gazed in astonishment at the mass of curly black hair that lay there before him.

"Why—why, it's just me come to call," sputtered Little Black Bear as he winked and blinked from his place on the ground.

"That's quite plain to see," the other agreed, in a voice that resembled nothing so much as thunder. "But glue-pots and gimlets, what is the motive of prostrating yourself in this humble fashion. For I assure you that I am neither a prince nor a king but merely a hard-working carpenter."

"Oh, that—that motive," Little Bear repeated as he finally got to his feet. "Oh, that wasn't my motive, sir; it was just the rock's. You see it in my eye, rolled out from under me." And he explained the happening in so glib a manner that the big bear laughed so loud and so long that the forest fairly echoed in answer.

"There, there, forgive me," he finally said as he wiped the tears from his eyes with the top of his cap, "but you surely cut a most comical figure. And now, though it may be none of my affair, let me ask just what it is that has brought you."

Thus encouraged, Little Black Bear told his story as to just who he was, from whence he had come, and what it was that he sought.

"Why, I should think this would be the jolliest kind of a place," rejoined Little Black Bear. "I can't imagine anything quite as interesting as building things. Have you always been a carpenter?"

"Ever since I was old enough to handle a saw and a hammer," answered Shagg. "You see carpentering, and especially chair-making, has been the family trade for quite a long time; in fact, ever since the days of the Three Bears."

"The three bears—why, you surely don't mean the very Three Bears?"
"To be sure," answered Shagg. "What is so unusual about that?"

"But there's been books and stories and everything written about them!" cried Little Black Bear in rapt admiration, "about them and Goldilocks, you know."

"Goldilocks—hum—Goldilocks," mused Shagg. "What a piece of good fortune came to our family when she broke those beds and chairs. For—so the family tradition goes—it was in mending them that Great Big Bear found he had a knack for handling tools. That very same summer he built an entirely new set of chairs. Then he got to making things for the neighbors and now—why just look here."

And going to the doors that were made from small trees, Shagg swung them apart and so disclosed a deep cavern that extended far into the side of the mountain. There, inside, were whole dozens of beds with inviting looking rocks for mattresses, many massive chairs and no end of footstools to match.

"My what a lot of them!" marveled Little Black Bear. "Do you sell many?"

"Well, not at this time of year," explained Shagg as he closed and bolted the doors. "Most of the bear families are too busy vacationing and roaming about through the forest during the summer to have much use for furniture. But as autumn wanes and they begin to think of the long winter nights when they will sit at home sucking their paws and drowsing before the fire, I'll tell you the thought of possessing a big roomy chair and a footstool is a highly pleasing one. And, though I do say it, no one makes better furniture than Shagg, the Carpenter. Why, with anything like care, and provided the owner isn't a terribly loud snorer, one of my chairs will last all of two winters. But, of course, there are snorers that will loosen the joints of the best chair that ever was made."

"And so he rambled on, telling no end of interesting things until, chancing to glance up at the sun, Shagg sprang to his feet.
"Screws and screw drivers!" he ex-

claimed. "I had no idea it was so late." And he hurried back to the bench. "You see I always plan to build at least one chair every morning. Would you care to watch me work?"

"Oh, I'd love to," answered Little Black Bear.

"Ever use a saw?" the big fellow asked as he busied himself at the vise. "Goodness, no. I shouldn't know how to begin," answered the watcher as he climbed to a seat on the far end of the bench.

"Well, just remember this, then," instructed Shagg, as he gave the vise-handle an extra hard twist, "if you ever do use one—or any other tool for that matter—don't hold it too tightly. That's nearly always the trouble with beginners. They just grip for all they're worth and try to do all of the aiming. But what I say is—let a saw alone. Give it something like a free head and it will follow the line most every time."

"Why, it's the same way with guiding a bicycle," chimed Little Black Bear. "I know when I first began to ride in the circus I used to grip the handle bars like everything, but—"

And so—having become fast friends—Shagg and Little Black Bear visited on through the hours, their voices mingling with the song of the saw, the ring of the hammer, and all the happy sounds that came to the clearing from the depths of the forest below.

Little by little the morning advanced. Little by little the shadows crept nearer the rocks and the trees. Little by little the thing on the saw-horses became more like a chair. And then, just as the last touch was added, the soft hum of noontide-time was broken by a voice that came from neither here nor there nor, for that matter, from any particular direction at all.

"Shagg—ee! Shagg—ee!" it called in an odd, muffled note that seemed very near and yet far away.

"All right, mother! Coming, mother!" roared Shagg as if in reply. "Hurry, then, before the dinner gets cold," again called the voice, and this time Little Black Bear realized that it came right up from the ground.

"Indeed, we will," declared the big fellow as he put down his hammer and untied his apron. "Come, now—"

"Oh, thank you very much," protested Little Black Bear, "but really, I have my lunch right here in my paper bag."

"Nonsense!" insisted Shagg, "why mother wouldn't bear 'to me leaving you up here. So come along with you."

And leading the way to the far edge of the clearing, Shagg uncovered an iron ring, raised a heavy trap door, and the two descended a well-worn flight of winding stone steps until they came to a great, rugged room

that was almost as broad as the clearing above.
It required but a glance for Little Black Bear to see that the place in which he so suddenly found himself was a cave. There to the right was what had once been its entrance but which had at some time or other been turned into a window—a window that was framed with trailing wild roses and through which he could see the trees of the forest and the bright green of the grass underneath. On that side of the cave that was across from the stairway rose a huge fireplace and in front of it—her back turned toward them, and slowly stirring the contents of a very fat and very round pot that hung over the flames—bent Mrs. Shagg.

"Mother, this is Little Black Bear. I have brought him down to dine with us," said Shagg.

"Why, isn't that fine, now," cried she, coming forward. "Indeed, young sir, you are most welcome. You will find the spring over in the corner, should you care to wash. It won't take me a minute to put on an extra bowl and then we'll sit right down."

As she bustled about laying another place at the big wooden table that stood in the middle of the cave, Little Black Bear thought he had never met anyone with such a white cap and apron. He just positively knew there never were any starched quite as stiff and as straight nor adorned with such beautiful bows. Indeed he had hard work in trying to tell whether the merry crackling sound that now and then filled the room came from the apron or the fire on the hearth.

"Hurry along with the both of you, now," called she as Shagg and Little Black Bear returned from the spring. And soon they were all three at table. Little Black Bear had never before seen such lovely dishes—beautiful iron ones and so delightfully black. Of course there was porridge—three bountiful bowls of it—and a deep dish fairly overflowing with honey. As they ate they talked, the guest telling many stories of the circus and a great deal about Diggeldy Dan, the Pretty Lady, and of Spangleland.

"Now, goodness, do eat your dinner," Mrs. Shagg kept saying. "Shagg, do help Little Black Bear to some more of the porridge."

Dinner over with, Shagg and Little Black Bear drew their chairs back from the table so that Mrs. Shagg might clear the dishes, and this gave the visitor more of an opportunity of looking about. Along the sides of the cave were a number of chairs, all with very high backs, and, between these, no less than a dozen quaint chests with corners of brass and handles of iron. On the walls of the cave were many big frames fashioned from bark and each displaying subjects of a most

interesting kind. One pictured a wide-waisted hoghead labeled "Molasses"; while another showed a huge honey-bee drawn many times larger than bees really are and bearing the title, "The Bears' Very Best Friend." In fact, Little Black Bear thought all of the paintings in excellent taste and quite in the style that one might expect to find in the dining room of most any bruin.

At the back of the cave was a stout wooden door which somehow or other wore a mysterious look. Eyeing it closely, Little Black Bear was just going to ask as to where the door led, when, glancing at Shagg, he saw that the big fellow had gone sound asleep. Next he discovered that Mrs. Shagg had done exactly the same thing in a comfortable rocker that stood near the fire.

"Well, well," said Little Black Bear to himself, "if that's to be the way of it, I, too, shall indulge in a nap." So, twisting about until he had got himself into a quite snooty position, he was just on the point of closing his eyes, when there, among the wild roses, appeared a pink-frocked little girl with long yellow curls. Even as he watched, she placed her two hands on the window, and then, softly raising it, stepped into the cave.

Wild Flowers

Maybe you have already heard that the wisest men in the world do not know all that can be known about even a daisy, and if you will study the plants, you will find that the flowers have a deal more to say to you than you ever before imagined. You will learn to call them by their proper names, to talk about their different ways of living, to watch them as they open their wonderful flowers; and how to grow them in your gardens, for many wild plants are very beautiful, and make quite as good garden flowers as some of the very expensive ones which you buy at the florist's. But that is not all. As you learn more about the little flowers that blossom everywhere around you, you will soon grow to welcome and to love them as your little comrades of the fields. This will give you a new pleasure on your walks into the country, a pleasure that perhaps you had never dreamed of before, and then you will be glad that you know all about them.

My Hands

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
My hands are handy every day,
They carry bundles bulky.
They're very useful, too, at play,
For building castles sandy.
Or making fortresses of clay,
I always find them handy.

THE HOME FORUM

A "Punch" Dinner

It was not long before I was invited to the Wednesday "Punch" dinner. Whether my first introduction to the majority of the staff was at a weekly dinner in Boulevard Street, or on the occasion of an "outing" at Dulwich, I am not certain. I fancy that my first "Punch" dinner was in Boulevard Street, and why I am fairly sure of this fact is because Mr. Bradbury, Sen., grandfather of Laurence Bradbury, the present partner in the firm, deferred his departure from the office on purpose to unite with Mr. Evans in welcoming me, as "one of Mr. Punch's young men." I remember so well his geniality. . . . But "the" dinner which if not the first in order, was to me the memorable one, was held at an hotel at Dulwich, not far from the railway station. It was here that I was introduced to Thackeray. At that dinner the entire staff was present. "Pater" Evans was at one end of the table, and Mark Lemon was at the other. Which was chairman and which was "vice" I have not the smallest idea. There was no formality. Mark was jovial. I seldom saw him otherwise; certainly never at a "Punch" dinner. Shirley Brooks was ever on the qui vive for a repartee. Horace Mayhew being as a rule his butt. Then there were John Leech, John Tenniel, Henry Silver, Percival Leigh, Charles Keene, Tom Taylor, and Thackeray. I am pretty sure that I sat next to Charles Keene, and he spoke to me of the "story of the herring" which he had illustrated in "Once a Week." There were no toasts, and there was not on that occasion any discussion of the cartoon of the week, as I fancy the business of the evening had been previously settled by Shirley and Mark together. Anyway Thackeray, as I remember, had to leave early, and after bidding them all good-night with a comprehensive wave of the hand, he paused by my chair, put out his hand, and, as I rose from my seat, shook mine most cordially. Then releasing it, he placed his right hand on my shoulder, and as it were, introduced me to the assemblage, saying, "Gentlemen, allow the old boy to present to you 'the new boy,' and I wish him every success. He's sure of it." . . . With another hearty shake of the hand, Thackeray quitted the room, turning once more to nod encouragingly at me and to wave his adieu to the others.

That was to me a memorable night. —From "Records and Reminiscences," by Sir Francis Burnand.

A Little Cloud

See yonder little cloud, that, borne aloft,
So tenderly by the wind, floats fast
away
Over the snowy peaks!

—H. W. Longfellow.

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The Saviour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
THE only fall of man is that supposed to have been referred to in the sixth verse of the second chapter of Genesis, where we read, "there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground." This oriental figure of speech clearly indicates that a mist or mistiness of belief is supposed to have fallen on man, and a second account of the creation of man follows, with this difference, that now man is supposed to be formed of dust or matter, instead of created by Spirit, the Logos or Word of God, as revealed in the first chapter of Genesis. But immediately the record goes on to state that God planted a garden for man's habitation, in which was the tree of life, or idea of Truth. Of this tree Mrs. Eddy says, "The tree of life" stands for the idea of Truth, and the sword which guards it is the type of divine Science" (Science and Health, page 526), the understanding or fruit of which should dissipate the mist and save mankind from the evil consequences of false belief.

May we not say that here is the first reference to a saviour in the Bible? And from this point the long struggle of mankind to rise above the mist, the false belief of material creation, and gain a clear vision of spiritual reality so wonderfully depicted in the spiritual, the Elohistic, narrative. The allegory of the serpent and the temptation of Adam and Eve only show how mortals listen to and accept the suggestion of evil and matter, mistaking the mist of false belief, concerning man for the reality of man made in God's likeness. Slowly, very slowly, however, humanity has been turning away from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, with its fruit of sin, sickness and death, and has been gaining more of the truth that saves and heals.

The great men, the seers of human history, are those who have seen, if but dimly, the spiritual idea, and have known that some day it would come to mankind as the Christ or Saviour, and that mankind would be free. Abraham and his father Terah must have been inspired by the vision of the spiritual idea when they left Mesopotamia with its idols of matter and started for the land of Canaan, for Abraham saw God so clearly that a covenant was made with him that in his seed all families of the earth should be blessed. And Jacob must have seen the vision in some degree for, looking down the years, he said "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come." So Moses and Gideon and David and Samuel and the prophets, until in Bethlehem of Judea one lowly night, was born one who not only saw but taught and demonstrated and gave to the world an example of man's oneness with God, Spirit, and in him all mankind are indeed blessed.

It is sometimes said that Christian Science denies or rejects the Saviour, and to every true Christian this would be a serious charge and a most grievous fault. But the accusation is not true. Christian Scientists, perhaps above all others, believe in and accept Christ Jesus as the Saviour of the world, and think of him with deepest love and gratitude for the wonderful atonement he effected for mankind. But Christian Scientists make a clear distinction between the person of the man Jesus, whom they love and honor, and the Christ, or Truth, which really saves and heals. It is a simple thing, this distinction, and is always understood with reference to those who have made contribution to the welfare of mankind. The great discoverer or inventor, who gives to the world the ideas and the devices that benefit the race, may be honored and loved as a man, but it is not the person of the man that blesses the world, it is his wisdom, his understanding of Principle, or law, which is above the forces of nature and how to apply this law, however dimly understood, to human needs. Indeed we may have no knowledge whatever of the person of the man, his physical appearance or characteristics, and the mental qualities that go to make up what is called his personality, but if he knows some valuable truth, and expresses it in a way that can be understood and applied, it is the truth alone that really blesses, and only as this fact is understood can the man be called a benefactor or saviour of men.

So, Christ Jesus came to a world distraught with fear and sin, a world that had fallen into the belief that man was created, not by the will of divine intelligence, in the image and likeness of God, Spirit, but was created of dust, and was therefore separated from God. From this belief of materiality and separation had grown the whole brood of fear and want, sin, sickness and death. But the Saviour came. Foreseen, prophesied through generations, in a nation struggling to know God, he appeared with the wonderful words of Life, the gospel of good will to men. With the authority of demonstration he declared that God is "Our Father which art in heaven;" that man is created not of dust or matter, but of Spirit, God; that man is not separated from God; good, but is one with Him. And in his wonderful experience on the cross and in the tomb, he proved that all this is true, and that man is really immortal. And as this truth is understood and received, a man finds that he is saved and healed; not will be, but is, here and now freed from the beliefs of fear and sin, disease and death.

The first words of the chapter on "Atonement and Eucharist" in "Science and Health with Key to the

Scriptures" (page 18) contain this profound but simple statement by the author, Mary Baker Eddy: "Atonement is the exemplification of man's unity with God, whereby man reflects divine Truth, Life and Love. Jesus of Nazareth taught and demonstrated man's oneness with the Father, and for this we owe him endless homage." So it is not the person of Jesus that saves mankind; it is the Truth, indicated by the title the Christ. This Truth is revealed in the teachings of Jesus and in his life, and as it is understood and accepted we can truly call him our Saviour, for by it we are saved and healed here and now.

The Downs

O hold majestic downs, smooth, fair and lonely;
O still solitude, only matched in the skies:
Perilous in steep places,
Soft in the level races,
Where sweeping in phantom silence the cloudland flies;
With lovely undulation of fall and rise;
Entrenched with thickets thorned,
By delicate miniature dainty flowers adorned!
I climb your crown, and lo! a sight surprising

days ended with the outbreak of the Civil War, the country had become second to Great Britain alone in her ocean craft, and but little behind that mistress of the seas. So that in response to this double demand for hemp on the American ship and hemp on the southern plantation, at the close of that period of national history on land and sea, from those few counties of Kentucky, in the year 1859, were taken well-nigh forty thousand tons of the well-cleaned bast.

What history it has wrought in those years, directly for the republic, indirectly for the world! What ineffaceable marks it left on Kentucky

The Rhodora

In May, when sea-winds pierced our solitudes,
I found the fresh Rhodora in the woods,
Spreading its leafless blooms in a damp nook,
To please the desert and the sluggish brook.
The purple petals, fallen in the pool,
Made the black water with their beauty gay;
Here might the red-bird come his plumes to cool,
And court the flower that cheapens his array.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Lone Pine

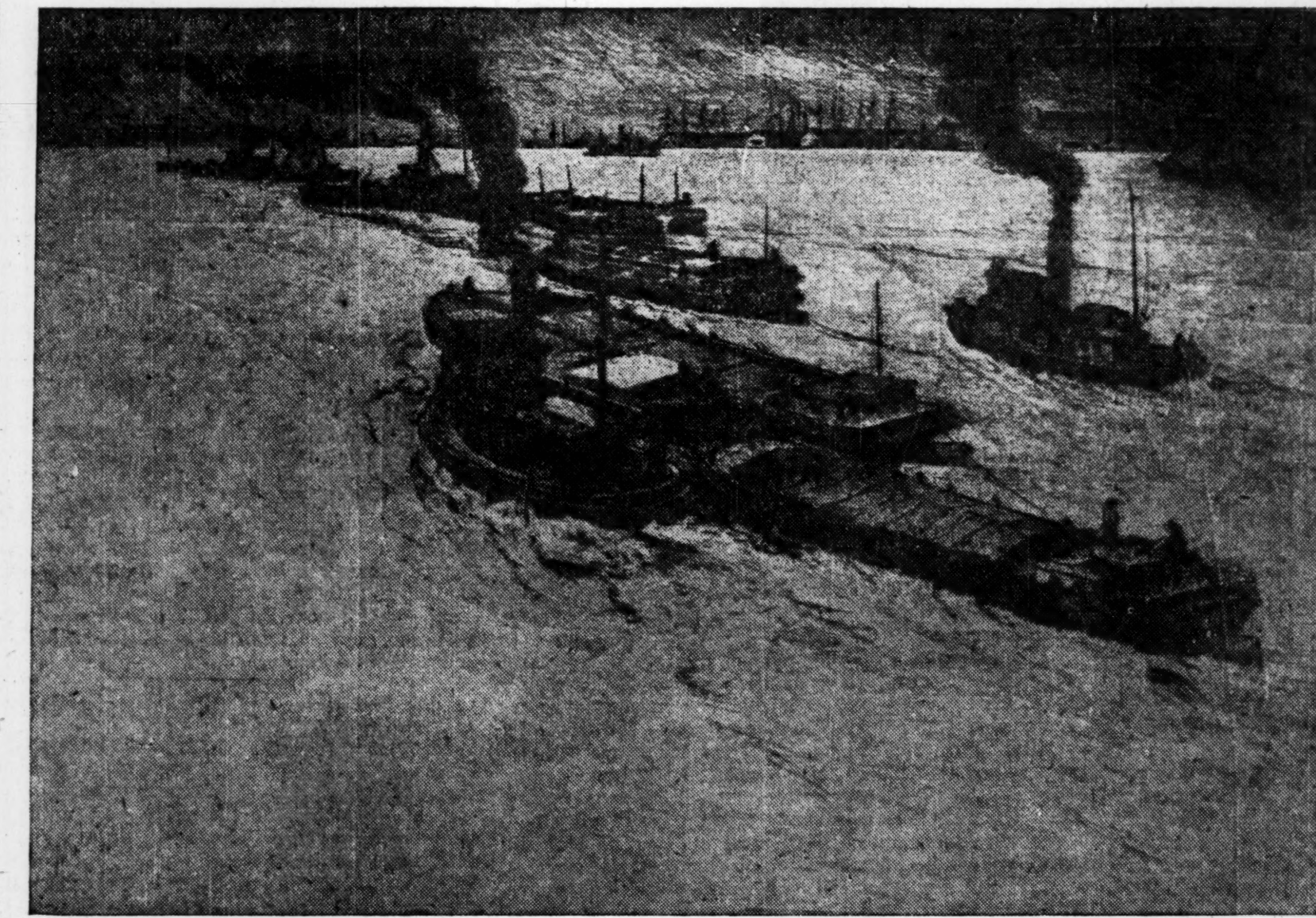
The lone pine stood in Brower's pasture, just clear of the woods. When the sun rose, one could see its taper shadow stretching away to the foot of Woody Ledge, and at sunset it lay like a fallen mast athwart the cow paths, its long top arm a flying pennant of the side of Bowman's Hill. In summer this bar of shadow moved like a clock hand on the green dial of the pasture, and the help could tell the time by the slant of it. Lone Pine had a mighty girth at the bottom, and its bare body tapered into the sky as straight as an arrow. Uncle Eb used to say that its one long, naked branch that swung and creaked near the top of it, like a sign of hospitality on the highway of the birds, was two hundred feet above ground. There were a few stubs here and there upon its shaft—the roost of crows and owls and hawks. It must have passed for a low resort in the feathered kingdom because it was only the robbers of the sky that halted on Lone Pine.

This towering shaft of dead timber commemorated the ancient forest through which the northern Yankees cut their trails in the beginning of the century. They were a tall, big-fisted, brawny lot of men who came across the Adirondacks from Vermont, and began to break the green canopy that for ages had covered the valley of the St. Lawrence. Generally they drove a cow with them. . . . Some settled where the wagon broke. . . . and there cleared the forests that once covered the smooth acres of today. Gradually the rough surface of the trail grew smoother until it became Paradise Road—the well-worn thoroughfare of the stage coach with its "inns and outs," as the drivers used to say—the inns where the "men folks" sat in the freight of the blazing logs after supper and told tales of adventure until bed-time, while the women sat with their knitting in the parlor, and the young men wrestled in the stable yard.—Irving Bacheller in "Eben Holden."

A Wireless Station

Upright and slender as a sheaf of spears
Against the sunset field of cloth-of-gold,
The strange new comers overlook the world,
That changes not with the all-changing years.
Empty and mute the great gray land appears;
Yet filled with knowledge as the seers of old,
For whom the world was as a page unrolled,
Are these impassive, sleepless listeners.

—Gilbert Sheldon.



"Breaking Up of a Tow, North River, New York," from the etching by Charles W. Mielatz

Aeschines Speaks of Democracy

There are, as you know, fellow-citizens, three forms of government in the world; tyranny, oligarchy, and democracy. Tyrannies and oligarchies are administered according to the tempers of their lords, but democratic states according to their own established laws. Let no man among you forget this, but let each bear distinctly in mind that when he enters a courtroom to sit as juror in a suit against an illegal motion, on that day he is to cast his vote for or against his own freedom of speech. This is why the lawgiver placed first in the jurors' oath these words, "I will vote according to the laws." For he well knew that if the laws are faithfully upheld for the state, the democracy also is preserved. . . . [of] those who make illegal motions, and to hold no such offense as trivial, but every one as serious indeed. And you ought to let no man rob you of this right of yours, whether through the intercession of the generals, who by their cooperation with certain public men have this long time been outraging the constitution, or through petitions of foreigners, whom some bring in here, and so escape the courts, when their whole political career has been in defiance of the laws. But as each man of you would be ashamed to desert the post to which he had been assigned in war, so now you should be ashamed to desert the post to which the laws have called you, sentinels, guarding the democracy this day.

In former times certain men who held the highest offices and administered the revenues—yes, and betrayed their every trust for money—would attach to themselves the public speakers of the senate-house and the assembly, and thus anticipate their day of accounting long in advance, with votes of thanks and with proclamations. The result was that when the time came for them to render their account, those who had charges to prefer fell into very great embarrassment, and this was even more the case with the jurors. For great numbers of those who were subject to audit, though they were caught in the very act of stealing the public funds, went out from the courtroom acquitted. And no wonder! For the jurors were ashamed, I imagine, to see the same man in the same city one day proclaimed at the festival as crowned by the people with a golden crown because of his virtue and justice, and then a little later to see the same man come out of the auditors' court convicted of theft. And so the jurors were forced to render, not the verdict that fitted the actual crime, but one that would avert the shame of the people.

Now some statesman who had observed this situation caused a law to be passed—and a most excellent law it is—which expressly forbids crowning men before they have passed their final accounting. From "The Speeches of Aeschines," with an English translation by Charles Darwin Adams.

Of sea in front uprising, steep and wide;
And scattered ships ascending
To heaven, lost in the blending
Of distant blues, where water and sky divide,
Urging their engines against wind and tide.

The accumulated murmur of soft plashing,
Of waves on rocks dashing and searching the sands,
Takes my ear, in the veering
Baffled wind, as rearing
Upright at the cliff, to the gullies and rifts he stands;
And his conquering surges scour out
Over the lands;

While again at the foot of the downs
He masses his strength to recover the
topmost crowns.

Hemp

The Anglo-Saxon farmers had scarce conquered foothold, stronghold, freehold in the western wilderness before they became sowers of hemp—with remembrance of Virginia, with remembrance of dear ancestral Britain. Away back in the days when they lived with wife, child, flock in frontier wooden fortresses and hardly ventured forth for water, salt, game, village—in the very summer of that wild, daylight ride of Tomlinson and Bell, by comparison with which, my children, the midnight ride of Paul Revere was as tame as the pitching of a rocking-horse in a boy's nursery—on that history-making twelfth of August, of the year 1782, when these two backwoods riflemen, during that same Revolution, the Kentuckians then fighting a branch of that same British Army, rushed out of Bryan's Station for the rousing of the settlements and the saving of the west—hemp was growing tall and thick near the walls of the fort.

Hemp in Kentucky in 1782—early landmark in the history of the soil, of the people. Cultivated first for the needs of cabin and clearing solely; for twine and rope, towel and table, sheet and shirt. By and by not for cabin and clearing only; nor for tow-homespun, fur-clad Kentucky alone. To the north had begun the building of ships, American ships for American commerce, for American arms, for a nation . . . distinguished as a seafaring race. To the south had begun the raising of cotton. As the great period of shipbuilding went on—greatest during the twenty years or more ending in 1860; as the great period of cotton-raising and cotton baling went on—never so great before as that in that same year—two parts of the nation looked equally to the one border plateau lying between them, to several counties of Kentucky, for the most of the nation's hemp. It was in those days of the North that the Constitution was rigged with Russian hemp on one side, with American hemp on the other, for a patriotic test of the superiority of home-grown, home-prepared fiber; and thanks to the latter, before those

itself, land, landowners! To make way for it, a forest the like of which no human eye will ever see again was felled; and with the forest went its pastures, its waters. The roads of Kentucky, those long limestone turnpikes connecting the towns and villages with the farms—they were early made necessary by the hauling of the hemp. For the sake of it slaves were perpetually being trained, hired, bartered; lands perpetually rented and sold; fortunes made or lost. The advancing price of farms, the westward movement of poor families and consequently of the Kentuckians over cheaper territory, whether they carried the same passion for the cultivation of the same plant—thus making Missouri the second hemp-producing state in the Union—the regulation of the hours in the Kentucky cabin, in the house, at the ropewalk, in the factory—what phase of life went unaffected by the pursuit and fascination of it? Thought, care, hope, of the farmer oftentimes throughout the entire year! Upon it depending, it may be, the college of his son, the accomplishments of his daughter, the luxuries of his wife, the house he would build, the stock he could own. His own pleasures also; . . . his exertions on the old floating palaces of the Mississippi down to New Orleans—all these depending in large measure upon his hemp, that thickest gold-dust of his golden acres. . . .

With the Civil War began the long decline, lasting still. The record stands that throughout the one hundred and twenty-five odd years elapsed from the entrance of the Anglo-Saxon farmers into the wilderness down to the present time, a few counties of Kentucky have furnished army and navy, the entire country, with all but a little part of the native hemp consumed. Little comparatively is cultivated in Kentucky now. The traveler may still see it here and there, crowning those ever-renewing, self-renewing, inexhaustible fields. But the time cannot be far distant when the industry there will have become extinct. Its place in the nation's markets will be still further taken by metals, by other fibers, by finer varieties of the same fiber, by the same variety cultivated in soils less valuable. The history of it in Kentucky will be ended, and, being ended, lost. —From "The Reign of Law," by James Lane Allen.

On the Road

The road winds onward long and white,
It curves in fuzzy coils, and crooks
A beckoning finger down the height;
It calls me with the voice of brooks
To thirsty travelers in the night.

I leave the lonely city street,
The awful silence of the crowd;
The rhythm of the roads I beat. . . .
A bird sings something in my ear,
The wind sings . . . a song
'Tis good at times for a man to hear:
The road winds onward white and long,
And the best of Earth is here!

—Arthur Symons.

Mast-Hemmed Manhattan

Ah, what can ever be more stately and admirable to me than mast-hemmed Manhattan?
River and sunset and scallop-edged waves of flood-tide?
The sea-gulls oscillating their bodies,
The hay-boat in the twilight, and the belated lighter.

—Walt Whitman.

The Message of the Morning Star

Nathan was a rich farmer, who had a goodly piece of marsh a dozen or more miles away from the coast, before one reached salt water. His men and his neighbors went with him to the mowing and the stacking of the hay that could not be brought home in the big gundelow, but would be hauled over the ice by and by.

Going to marsh was the event of the summer in the Settlement, and Nathan looked forward to it as a boy to a holiday. . . . The other men might like the meadow-mowing for the frolic; but Nathan loved it for the slow sail in the breaking day, the camping under the stars of the immense, open sky, the gentle coming of the sunrise, the heavens of every color, the message of the morning star in the dusk of dawn, and at last the homeward sail in sunset and evening shadows—with Emmy waiting. They went now, pushing the gundelow with poles through the sedges of the narrow creek, till they should come out on the little river and spread the clumsy sail; and, if the wind played fair, all was well; and, if not, they would bend to their long sweeps.

The thread of a golden, waning moon had faded, and the pearly gray of sky and air was interlarded with a dream of rose. As they came to the more open water, the reaches there seemed to have been waiting for them, reaches of green marshes drenched in dew, shot everywhere with silver; and it struck him anew that this wide world of green wonder had been here all night, all day, living its own life. They crept through tall swishing thatch that swept back, lifting its sparkling blades above their heads. A belated water-rat slipped low through the bordering rushes; a bird tossed off from the tip of a tall spire; and now they were in the open river. A flock of gulls flashed white and silver over them; a meadow-lark was singing; there came a sound of surf from far away; a scarlet fin flashed down translucent depths, and here a streak of silver. Then all the air was opaline. . . . "The Elder's People," by Harriet Prescott Spofford.

I Will Be Brief

Therefore, since brevity is the soul of wit,
And tediousness the limbs and out-ward flourishes,
I will be brief.

—Shakespeare.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1920

EDITORIALS

Communism and Washington Officials

CENSURE of the United States Department of Justice for its methods of dealing with members of the Communist Party and other radicals who come within the class designated as "reds" is hardly less pointed when it comes from another administrative department of the federal government than when it falls from the lips of a federal judge like Judge George W. Anderson, who expressed himself on the subject at the Boston hearing for Communist Party suspects not long ago. And what Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, told the House Rules Committee at Washington a day or two ago, while it was intended as a defense of Mr. Post's own action in releasing many of the "reds" held in custody, amounted to a rather severe arraignment of the methods that have been allowed to continue for some time past in the dealings nominally in charge of the Attorney-General. Two things need to be borne in mind by all who mean to consider these methods with fairness to the chief law officer of the Nation. One is, that there is more or less Republican willingness just now to find fault with officers of the Democratic Administration, wherever the finding of fault can be assumed to involve a political increment for the Republicans. The other is, that the Attorney-General is a candidate for the presidency, and for that reason may find himself compelled to meet various kinds of criticism with which, but for the political animus, few would undertake to burden him. In the case of the censure now under discussion, however, Democrats, as well as Republicans, give voice to it, and to that extent the partisan animus would appear to be negligible and the bearing of the criticism on the activities of the law department by that much the more serious.

One thing seems clear, that virtually the only definite result of the movement to impeach the Assistant Secretary of Labor has been to strengthen the growing impression that the Department of Justice has allowed itself to be carried to un-American extremes in its effort to stamp out un-American tendencies amongst the aliens in the country. The proposal for impeachment of Assistant Secretary Post grew out of Republican statements on the floor of the House, alleging that he had befriended alien anarchists arrested by the Department of Justice on charges of plotting to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence. A resolution was offered declaring that his policy toward such aliens had been subversive of the welfare, peace, and dignity of the Nation, and that he had hindered the deportation of aliens by a flagrant and unwarranted abuse of power. Then came reports indicating that others besides Mr. Post were of opinion that the Department of Justice had gone too far in its proceedings against alien radicals, followed by indications that the impeachment advocates were likely to allow the matter to drop out of sight. At this point Mr. Post demanded an opportunity to be heard in his own behalf. His subsequent appearance before the Rules Committee seems to have pretty well completed the shifting of the interest from his own policy with respect to aliens to the policy followed in the same connection by the Department of Justice. That is to say, the belief is growing that if the welfare of the Nation has been threatened by the official action of either department, it is the extreme course of the law office that has constituted a menace rather than the moderation of the labor office.

The whole controversy, while unfortunate in its superficial aspects, only emphasizes the complexity of the alien problem with which this country has recently been faced. Splitting the hairs by which the sword of justice is suspended, in a manner to prevent anybody from being unduly cut or scratched, is an operation so delicate that there can hardly be much surprise that not every official agent is equal to it. Men competent for action are not, as a rule, preeminent as hair-splitters. And at a time when action was being widely demanded, and when the need for it seemed imperative, things appear to have been done which can hardly be justified in the light of a calm examination of all the facts. There is no doubt that some of the alien agitators recently in the United States have richly deserved to be deported. No doubt there are more than a few aliens now here, whether they are known as agitators or not, who ought no less to be sent out of the country. But it seems equally beyond doubt that many persons holding very radical views, who are not enthusiastic over the United States form of government as a means to benefit the masses rather than the classes, are not thereby proper subjects for deportation. And so far as the Assistant Secretary of Labor has used his authority to ameliorate deportation sentences that have been given unjustly, and in a manner that is out of accord with the American policy respecting the rights of individuals, he will doubtless have the support of the country, whether a partisan congressional majority calls him to account or not.

There is not much to prove that the Department of Labor has shown itself too lenient toward the alien radicals. It has ruled against them in holding that mere membership in the Communist Party is illegal. But it has shown discrimination, as well as moderation, in ruling that membership in the Communist Labor Party is not illegal. The assumption is that the out-and-out Communists, merely by joining themselves with the party organization, virtually pledge themselves to violent means to overthrow existing governments, the American included; while the Communist Laborites, although their views as to the value of existing governments may be hardly less radical, differ from the Communists remarkably in urging the change of government by organized effort. The Department of Labor ruling would have nothing of "direct action" against the American Govern-

ment; but it finds no ground for denying to any faction the right to capture it by constitutional means.

That seems to be about the whole story in dealing with alien radicals. There are men of conservative trend of thought, some of them high in influence in this country, who will be pretty sure to think that deportation would be only a mild sentence for alien radicals of every sort. Stimulated by the excited utterances of such men, great numbers of people who do their thinking by wholesale are readily aroused to a great doubt of radicalism, and a fear of the power of the "reds" that is beyond anything the facts warrant. Such controversies as this one between the law office and the labor office at Washington are valuable, in spite of whatever of mere partisanship is in them, for making the true conditions of radicalism more generally appreciable. This one seems to make it clear that, while violence must be forbidden, whether of act or purpose, there is no need to fear a "red terror" at the hands of any radicals who mean to capture the state by constitutional process, through organization and training. Even though the majority become radical, in America the majority rule will still hold.

Armenia "Takes Hold"

WHILST there is, it must be confessed, a curious irony about the resolution reported to the United States Senate by its Foreign Relations Committee extending the congratulations of the United States to the people of Armenia on the recognition of their independence, nevertheless, the resolution has its value. It is, in its way, a great document of record. After the most careful and exhaustive inquiry, the Foreign Relations Committee finds that the truth of the reported massacres and other atrocities from which the Armenian people have suffered is placed beyond question; it finds that "deplorable conditions of insecurity, starvation and misery" are now prevalent in Armenia; and it draws attention to the fact that the independence of the Republic of Armenia has been recognized "without prejudice respecting the territorial boundaries involved."

To be sure, as far as the rehabilitation of the stricken country is concerned, the committee goes no further than to express the hope that "stable government, proper protection of individual liberties and rights and the full realization of their nationalistic aspirations may soon be attained by the Armenian people." Yet, it does not say that this is the very furthest it will ever advise the Senate to go. The question of the future is still left wide open, with the assurance, in the meantime, that the United States is in full sympathy with Armenian aspirations.

But, in any event, the Armenian people and their friends have no need to be discouraged at the present aspect of the Armenian situation. For that situation presents one feature which is many times better in promise for the future than the most favorable Senate resolution could ever be. It is the fact that, to an ever-increasing extent, the Armenians are realizing that help invariably comes most quickly to those who help themselves. Armenia, in other words, is "taking hold." When the Armenian National Union in the United States, a little over a month ago, received from Armenia a cable message announcing, in effect, that the French were unable to assure the defense of the country, and adding this sentence, "We have mobilized the forces of the Armenian armies," it was maintained in The Christian Science Monitor that, whatever might be the appearances to the contrary, the darkest hour in the fortunes of the Armenian people was passed and that the dawn of real freedom and of the achievement of long-cherished hopes was at hand and assured.

Now, the reason for this statement is not far to seek. Armenia must take the lead, at all times and in all circumstances, in the struggle for her own freedom. No country has ever really attained liberty in any other way. It is for this reason that the latest news on the subject, coming by way of Paris, is so welcome, telling, as it does, of how the French authorities in Cilicia are steadily arming the Armenians in order to enable them to fight in their own defense, and how the Armenians have already "given a good account of themselves." Thus it was an Armenian volunteer corps which, a short time ago, after much stern fighting, succeeded in relieving the hard pressed city of Hadjin, whilst all the indications are that the armed volunteer movement is spreading rapidly. The effect of this development on the outside world is inevitable. A few more courageous efforts like the relief of Hadjin, and help will begin to flow toward Armenia, just as it did toward Greece after she had raised the lone banner of revolt at Jassy, a hundred years ago.

Mr. Nitti Resigns

WHEN Francis Nitti, the Italian Prime Minister, who has just resigned his office, was returned to power with a "good working majority," last November, he was generally accredited with a desire to "settle the Roman question." It is a moot point today, whether the Roman question has not settled Mr. Nitti. For some time past, it has been an open secret that, in spite of the sedulous maintenance of the "frozen enmity" of the last fifty years, there has really existed between the Quirinal and the Vatican a "most excellent understanding." For Mr. Nitti, like Mr. Giolitti before him, fancied he saw very distinctly the advantages of securing the Roman Catholic vote. Now when Mr. Giolitti, some sixteen years ago, first accomplished this political tour de force, he did so, as might be expected, by means of a very carefully exacted bargain. Government candidates, duly labeled as "Liberals," were assured the Roman Catholic vote on the condition that they, in turn, pledge themselves to oppose any anti-clerical legislation. There has been a complete absence of such legislation in Italy ever since. The nature of Mr. Nitti's bargain, if any such existed, is of course not known, but the fact remains that when the candidates of the Roman Catholic Popular Party appealed to their constituents last November, whatever else they were, they were not anti-Nitti in their attitude. Indeed, it was pretty generally admitted that, where the Roman Catholic Popular Party was not running a candidate of its own, it gave its support to the government candidate.

In the elections of last November, moreover, there really were only two parties possessing organization worthy of the name, and these were the Roman Catholic

Popular Party and the Socialist. During the whole campaign, to which the country was strangely apathetic, the only speakers who appeared at the street corners were the "Reds" and the "Blacks." The result of this should not have been surprising. Nevertheless, it was with something like consternation that middle-class Italy, on the day after the elections, discovered that, largely through its lack of interest, the Socialists had been returned in a compact body of 150, whilst the Roman Catholic Popular Party numbered 100.

The election was duly hailed as an indorsement of the government's policy, and Mr. Nitti remained Premier; but it was evident that the Roman Catholics held the balance of power. From the first, moreover, it was apparent that they intended to make full use of their opportunity. With extraordinary skill and no little patience, Mr. Nitti strove to steer the ship of state between the Scylla of the "Reds" and the Charybdis of the "Blacks," but just so soon as he managed to appease the one, he was sure to arouse afresh the animosity of the other. The struggle has gone on with varying degrees of intensity ever since, and during the recent recess it was evident that matters were steadily blowing up to a crisis. The Socialists were putting more and more obstacles in the way of the government, making demands upon it which they were well aware could not be conceded; whilst the Roman Catholic Popular Party, on the other side, was loud in its denunciation of the government for what was called its "excessively mild" attitude toward the Socialists.

Ultimately, matters reached a climax, as is so often the case, on an issue of very small importance, almost a routine question concerning posts and telegraphs. The Chamber had adopted, by 193 votes to 112, a motion of which the government disapproved. Mr. Nitti called upon the Chamber to rescind the motion, and formally declared that the ballot would be regarded as a vote of confidence in the ministry. Immediately the sword of Damocles fell. The Roman Catholic Popular Party unhesitatingly united with the Socialists, and the government was defeated.

Progress of Readjustment

SEVERAL of the largest department stores in the United States have just announced an all-round reduction of 20 per cent in their prices. This cut in prices may have been brought about because the public was not buying as freely as formerly, or because the owners of the stores entertained a sense of duty to help to reduce the cost of living, as intimated in one of the announcements, or maybe it was a combination of both these factors. In any event it is good news to the consumer.

Whatever may be the influences at work, it is certain that there is a marked change in industrial conditions throughout the world, particularly in the United States. Business has been slowing down in this country for some weeks. There is talk of business depression, and much pessimistic sentiment is expressed. This, coming on top of the most active business period ever experienced, is unusual, to say the least. There is really no need for such foreboding. The present period is one of readjustment, and readjustment can be brought about in an orderly way and without injury to business.

"Stop talking and go to work" is the slogan of a well-known Boston financier and business man. It seems to be good advice. What the world needs is greater production and less verbal warfare. Shelves are still bare of goods. The world's crops are short, and prospects are not bright for this year's harvest, largely because of a shortage of labor.

The economic situation presents a chaotic appearance, but the readjustment now in progress should not be accompanied by anything untoward, and will not be if people go to work, and stick to it, as they did during the war. Remunerative employment is the thing most needed to assuage the prevailing unrest, to increase production, and to bring down the cost of living. These ends cannot be accomplished by strikes or pessimistic utterances. Therefore it would be well to talk less and go to work.

Keats' Garden

THE announcement that Keats' garden at Hampstead, the garden in which, just over a hundred years ago, his "Ode to a Nightingale" was written, is for sale, is one full of invitation to a pilgrimage. To those who know, in some measure, the long story of English letters, Hampstead must ever be a place of special veneration. Even in Keats' day, it was old and venerable. At Hampstead, now and then, as John O'London has it, Wordsworth had strolled the Heath in large discourse with Haydon; whilst they, no doubt, and others, famous in their day, had venerated the cottage in which Johnson had written his "Vanity of Human Wishes"; or had reminded each other that Steele and Gay and Arbuthnot had climbed to the hill village as to a green promontory overlooking the misty waves of London. Even today, Hampstead, from the high ground of the Heath, conveys the impress of the great city having been left, at last, behind. From the high heath, as it has been well expressed, you can still see England on the one side and her capital on the other. But, in Keats' day, it was really in the country. The long arm of London had come nowhere near its high lands.

As to Keats' garden, near the lower end of the Heath, it was really, of course, the garden belonging to the house of the poet's devoted friend, Charles Armitage Brown, with whom, in the spring of 1819, he was living. It was a period of extraordinary productivity with Keats. During the spring and early summer of that year he wrote some of his best shorter poems, and all, save one, of his six famous odes. It was also a period of tremendous trial. Of regular work such as characterized his writing of the third book of "Endymion," at Oxford, two years before, cheered by the kindly companionship of Bailey, there seems to have been none. But when he wrote, he wrote to much purpose. It was about the middle of March that he produced the ode "On Indolence." Toward the end of the month, came "Bards of Passion and of Mirth," and about the middle of April, the "Ode to Psyche." A week or so later, in and around Hamp-

stead, in those days, the nightingale would be beginning to sing. Keats heard it as he walked about the garden, of an evening, or went further afield with the faithful Brown, maybe past the grove behind the Spaniards Inn. Then, one day, to his joy, he found that a nightingale had actually built her nest in the trees in the garden itself. And here let Brown finish the story. "Keats," he writes, "felt a tranquil and continuous joy in her song; and one morning he took a chair from the breakfast table to the grass plot under a plum tree, where he sat for two or three hours. When he came into the house, I perceived he had some scraps of paper in his hand, and these he was quietly thrusting behind the books. On inquiry, I found these scraps, four or five in number, contained his poetic feelings on the song of our nightingale. The writing was not well legible; and it was difficult to arrange the stanzas on so many scraps. With his assistance, I succeeded, and this was his 'Ode to a Nightingale.'"

So the faithful Brown saved it, as he saved much else. For Keats, in those days, as he himself has left record, wrote from the "mere yearning and fondness" he had "for the beautiful," and he felt assured that he would-so continue to write "even if my night's labors should be burnt every morning, and no eye ever rest upon them." The world owes much to Charles Brown.

Adieu! adieu! thy plaintive anthem fades
Past the near meadows, over the still stream,
Up the hill side; and now 'tis buried deep
In the next valley-glades.

Those who know Hampstead, even today, in lilac time and laburnum time, even if there are no nightingales, must, surely, find the scene unfolding before them, as line follows line—the near meadows, the still stream, and the hillside.

Editorial Notes

EDWARD G. THEODORE, Premier of the Labor Government of Queensland, recently spent more than a week in New York City, and also visited Washington, without so much as a single federal, state, or city official, so far as is known, receiving him as the Premier of a friendly nation should be received. Socialists greeted him with outspread arms, and certain newspapers seeing beyond the tips of their shears sought him out for interviews. Those interviews revealed the remarkable, to Americans, fact that Queenslanders may buy their sugar for 9 cents a pound and their meat for 12. Which, say the Socialists, may be sufficient reason why Mr. Theodore came and went without official recognition. Perhaps federal, state, and city officials were too busy chasing profiteers to ask Mr. Theodore how Queensland catches them, or rather, prevents them from being loose at all.

LISTENING to what United States presidential candidates have to say must be almost as amusing as reading what the papers say they said. Once in a while, reading or listening, the voter feels the thrill of an unexpected statement, something fresh and arresting, more vital than pre-convention platitudes. Such a shock was experienced in New York City, the other day, when the morning paper became more interesting than ever by announcing that one of the candidates, at a rally on the day before, had said, no doubt quite solemnly, that the "cost of living is going up," and that it was evident, he thought, that prices were being juggled. American voters are criticized because they do not take more interest in politics. May not one reason for this be their conviction, born of experience, that attending rallies, at least, tells them nothing they did not know before? What they want to know is, how this particular, or any other, candidate purposes to prevent price juggling. And who, among the candidates, is telling them?

For some time it has been realized that the heavy drain upon the gasoline supplies of the United States may cause restrictions to be placed upon the use of motor fuel. It would not be the most desirable solution to limit consumption; far better would it be to find a substitute, so that the automobile industry might have full scope for advancement. It is of more than passing interest, therefore, to note that Dr. Pasticci, a noted Italian chemist, has discovered a method of cheaply producing liquid hydrogen, a fuel which is said to give 250 miles to the gallon. Liquid hydrogen, produced in quantities large enough to make it commercially successful, would not only be an important factor in solving the gasoline problem, but would also be of immense service in long-distance traveling by automobile and aeroplane.

GOVERNOR COOLIDGE of Massachusetts has drawn upon himself some harsh criticism, and something like veiled threats of political reprisal, by his sensible veto of the state bill for 2.75 per cent beer. His action appears to have won the hearty approval of great numbers of people, not only in Massachusetts but in other states. The common sense of his reasoning, that the enactment of a 2.75 per cent law is a legislative absurdity so long as the position of the United States Supreme Court on the beer question is still undetermined, is the sort of thing that makes a strong appeal, even to many who hold no brief for the prohibition cause.

WHILST the by-election is notoriously of no great value as a political straw, the recent return of Sir Hamar Greenwood for Sunderland was perhaps an exception. The very cause of Sir Hamar's enforced appeal to his constituents was his appointment to the onerous position of Chief Secretary for Ireland. Ireland, moreover, was tremendously in the limelight, not only because of what was being done within her borders, but because of what was being done about her. The government, therefore, is perhaps justified in taking the safe return of Sir Hamar Greenwood for Sunderland as an indication that Sunderland, at least, does not disapprove the government's Irish policy.

Now it is the newspapers of Havana that are being obliged to reduce the number of their pages on account of the reputed "scarcity" of news-print paper. But perhaps this is only the working out of the law of compensation. Cuban warehouses are reputed to be jammed with sugar, while, in this commodity, it is the United States that is feeling the "scarcity."